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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 13.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PALLIUM

Will Complete the Installation of the Archbishop of New York.

Except For This Vestments Differ Little From Those of a Bishop.

Church View on the Present Critical Condition in World Affairs.

SYMBOLISM OF ESCUTCHEON.

With his installation in St. Patrick's Cathedral the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes became the Archbishop of New York, entitled to wear the ermine cappa magna and the lamb's wool pallium, and to exercise the functions of supreme spiritual director of the clergy and faithful of the great Archdiocese of New York. The ceremony of installation, conducted by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop John Bozano, was an admixture of ancient rites and symbols, which are a part of the church itself, and of modern thought and practice. The presence of a host of prelates in the military uniforms of chaplains of army and navy in itself gave a most unusual touch to the entire picture, and mingled oddly in the pageantry of the white satin of the two Archbishops, the purple red of the Monsignor, the dull gray and brown of the military uniforms, and the black cassocks and white surplices of the simple priests.

The occasion was chosen by Archbishop Bozano as a fitting one on which to express the church view on the present critical condition in the world affairs. Most diplomats make such utterances at banquets, usually arranged for that specific purpose, but the installation of the new Archbishop of New York gave the Papal diplomat the opportunity, for it came in naturally in his address to Archbishop Hayes when he began to recount the conditions the exalted prelate would find facing him.

"Archbishop Hayes," he said, "begins his administration at a moment that is critical for America and for all mankind. In every department of life problems of the gravest character multiply day by day. Still trembling from its mighty conflict, the world is impatient to clear away its ruins and build anew the structure of society. Law and order, individual right and national existence, science and civilization—all are involved in this crisis. Religion itself is not exempt, nor faith, nor hope, nor the virtues that have hitherto served as the basis of freedom—all are at stake, all dependent upon the issue to which events are so rapidly moving. It is plainly seen that the world has to learn a new lesson, or to learn again what it has so long forgotten. After trying to find wisdom and finding it a failure the world must go back to the wisdom of Christ and his gospel. In the solution of these grave problems, America will have her full share of opportunity, and likewise of responsibility. According to the measure of her wisdom in this crisis will be the weight of her influence for good upon all other nations."

Archbishop Hayes in his response touched upon world matters, and fervently proclaimed that the success of the Peace Conference depended upon the spirit of Christianity in which it was conducted, and the extent to which the teachings of Christ govern its decisions and conclusions.

While the Pope was in no haste in promulgating the appointment of the new Archbishop he expedited matters to have the new Metropolitan take actual charge of his see. Aside from the importance of having a permanent head to the great archdiocese, there was a church reason for the hurry. It is a law of the Catholic church that an appointing oils used in various rites, such as baptism, ordination and extreme unction, must be not over a year old, the church year being measured from Easter to Easter. It is at Easter time these oils are blessed, and they must be blessed by an Archbishop. Therefore it is a necessity if the clergy are to have these oils for the ensuing year that there shall be an Archbishop to bless them before Easter. Hence the special haste in investing Archbishop Hayes with the full authority of his office.

The ceremony of installation was an informal one. The main feature was the act of obedience on the part of the clergy, who will thus pledge their fealty to the new Metropolitan.

This ceremony invested the new Archbishop with the full power of his office, though his investiture will not be complete until the imposition of the pallium. The pallium is a cape which goes on over the head and rests on both shoulders. It is made of wool shorn from lambs raised on the Vatican grounds, and woven into a fabric by the Sisters of St. Agnes in Rome. Symbolically, the pallium means that the bishop is proclaimed a lamb of God. Under the rules of the church, the Archbishop has already requested the Pope to send him the pallium. Under ordinary circumstances this would be sent by a special messenger, and considering the importance of the archdiocese it may be even in these times, though it may be mailed.

Archbishop Hayes chose March



PRINCESS RADZIWILL OF RUSSIA.

Formerly held a prisoner in Germany, entertaining Lieut. Reppy, of the Rainbow Division, at her home at Rolandsee on the Rhine.

REPUBLICANS

Seeking to Quiet Dissatisfaction Over Morrow Machine Ticket.

Local Bolshevik Administration Daze Taxpayers With Occupational Tax.

Where is Enormous Fund the Herald Told Us Was being Saved?

KEYSTONER ANGRYS FARMERS.

The Louisville Herald, the organ of the Hert-Searcy Republican machine, still continues to rail at Gov. Stanley despite its failure in 1915 and 1918 to defeat him for Governor and Senator. In these campaigns the Herald did not confine itself to a partisan policy, but stooped to every vile and low method in its calendar to insure Stanley in the eyes of the voters. Baffled because of its election to the Senate for six years the Herald now plans to make trouble, if possible, for Stanley's friends and followers and to get the followers of Lieut. Gov. Black. The Hert-Searcy organ has two strings in its bow. Endeavoring to create friction in the Democratic party, it is at the same time seeking revenge on Gov. Stanley for his success before the people of Kentucky. Then again there is growing dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks which the Herald seeks to cover, and that is the growing sentiment against the G. O. P. bosses planning a hand-picked ticket for November and ignoring the wishes of the party voters and the aspirations of a leading Republican who may not be on the geographical slate. Some of the dissatisfied ones say that it is time to have a new deal in the party, and begin by dropping Morrow, who seems to have an iron-clad mortgage on the Republican nomination for Governor. They say Morrow is the typical machine politician of the old school and with a hand-picked machine ticket it will be good-night for the party in November. They say that the Democratic orators will have in referring to the Hert-Searcy slate and the packed convention and primary.

Well, the whole avvil chorus was out in full bloom this week and the poor old Bolshevik administration now conducting our "reform" government is getting knocked from Butchertown to Portland and the river to the city limits. The garbage mess, the joke vacuum street cleaner, the dirty streets and alleys of the Board of Works; the Keystone police department, the "hick" fire department, the pay-as-you-enter City Hospital of the Board of Safety were all coming in for a good many knocks, but insult was added to injury when the council passed the occupational tax Tuesday, which is meant to raise an enormous fund for the "reform" mismanagers to spend. Much of the kicking is done by the good brothers and sisters who were active prohibitionists and fought for the death of demon rum and the abolishment of the cursed saloon. Now that they have to pay for some of the deficit it is causing them acute suffering. It was alright to financially cripple the liquor man, but when the "drys" have to pay part of the loss—well, that's another matter.

But the joke of the whole thing is the right about face position of the Bolshevik administration, which from the first day of its inauguration has been lading out "bull" about the enormous amount of money it was saving the taxpayers, the numerous unnecessary jobs that were being cut out, etc. The Louisville Herald from day to day was publishing "box scores" of how much the near Mayor was saving in

cutting out the wasteful tactics of the Democratic administration. In the Herald of December 17, 1917, we find one of these "box scores" published, where it was said: Eighty-six jobs were abolished at a saving of \$86,388. On November 28 the Herald joyfully said that the Board of Works were abolishing jobs right and left and informed the taxpayers that they should be delighted to see this saving heard would be in power just 200 more weeks and six days. By this time some of the gullible taxpayers were ready to believe that they wouldn't have to pay any taxes at all, judging from the great saving being done by the "reform" administration. But what a sad awakening. Near Mayor Smith's lower tax rate was balanced by a higher assessment and the Board of Works now announces that it won't be able to clean the streets very good this coming summer because of no funds. Now comes the last straw—the occupational tax, whereby the citizens are to be gouged because of mismanagement of the Bolshevik administration.

Last May the saving board announced in sorrowful tones that in reference to the wishes of the Government there would be no street work to save man-power, etc. Thus saving some more money, but the occupational tax comes just the same. But the prize statement of this saving board was this past week when Mr. Brumleve announced that his board had cut off eight ash wagons and sixteen men, saving \$160 a day, and that the garbage and ashes were being gathered just as efficiently as before. If this is true why didn't Mr. Brumleve and his colleagues cut this needless expense off right after they came into power? The "reform" administration has been in power nearly sixteen months and many a cally \$160 could have been saved that time. And maybe the occupational tax wouldn't have been foisted on us.

But the one dark spot that stands on the record of the Bolshevik administration is the Keystone police force wished on us in the past sixteen months, and to rub it in one of the speakers at the school of psychology for the Keystone police said that an effort should be made to keep the police out of politics, meaning to keep the present aggregation of comedy cops forever, or until they went back to the plant or street car platform. The Herald complains because the Keystoneers were not praised for surrounding a saloon last Sunday and arresting twenty-three men gathered there, but fails to mention that on the same day two houses were looted and one man knocked in the head and robbed, with not even a clue secured by the Keystone police. The Herald also fails to mention that although the Police Bulletin has been published for twenty-nine years this is the first time that it has been used to hide matter from the public. In reporting robberies, crimes, etc., the Police Bulletin carefully omits the name of the victim, the scene of the crime, etc.

This is the first time that it has been used to hide matter from the public. In reporting robberies, crimes, etc., the Police Bulletin carefully omits the name of the victim, the scene of the crime, etc. The time is ripe to solve the problem of self-government for Ireland, and it must be settled "in Ireland and nowhere else." In the opinion of Sir Horace Plunkett, who departed for the British Isles on the Adriatic after seven weeks in this country, devoted largely to studying American sentiment regarding the issue of his native land. "The war should have brought peace and unity to Ireland," he declared.

Sir Horace presided last year over the Dublin convention, which had the support of the British Government, but which failed to bring about an agreement among the Irish factions for self-government. Sir Horace's statement follows: "Americans are united as never before in the forty years I have been coming to this country in a desire to see full justice done to the national aspirations of Ireland. They want the difficult out of the way, both on account of the vital principles involved and the immense number of your citizens of Irish birth and blood."

"That question will, if not settled, continue to disturb your domestic politics, where it causes false issues and threatens to become a serious embarrassment in your foreign policy. I have been assured over and over again that nothing else in all the peace problems of the Allies touches America so closely, morally and politically. I have been constantly asked my opinion as to what, in these circumstances, ought to be done. I would not help toward a settlement in Ireland—and nowhere else can satisfactory settlement be reached. I were to set out the terms of the solution I should personally prefer. Moreover, there have been political changes in Great Britain since I left, which may have to be taken into account. So far as I can judge at this distance the situation there is growing ripe for a final effort to solve the problem."

"My inquiries in America have related rather to the urgency than to the manner of settlement. Of this I am certain. The solution will be greatly simplified if the unanimity which I have observed in this country is maintained. Whatever the President may or may not see fit to do or say in Paris, I feel that the moral sense of the American people must be satisfied, and their political and police freed from false issues and embarrassment arising from the actual state of Ireland."



CIVILIANS BEING SEARCHED BY SOLDIERY

Berlin Government has soldiers stationed at points who stop people and subject them to examination for the purpose of locating concealed weapons.

PLUNKETT

Declares the Problem of Self-Government Must Be Settled in Ireland.

Americans United as Never Before in Desire to See Full Justice.

Spent Seven Weeks Here Studying the Sentiment Regarding Native Land.

AMERICAN OPINION DEFINITE.

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"The war should have brought peace and unity to Ireland. This is the message I would leave behind and take home."

FORBIDS DUBLIN WELCOME.

From London the Associated Press cabled on Tuesday that in reporting the issuance of the proclamation was elected President of the date of Prof. Edward De Valera's arrival and reception, the Mail says there was some military activity in Dublin on Monday. The newspaper states that ten armored cars were landed from a steamer during the day and that their passage through the streets of Dublin attracted much attention.

It was announced by the Sinn Fein Executive in Dublin on March 22 that Edward De Valera, who recently was elected President of Ireland by the Sinn Fein organization, would arrive in Ireland on Wednesday evening, March 26, when the Executive of the Irish Parliament would offer him a national welcome. The announcement added: "Full arrangements will be made for marshaling the procession. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will receive him at the gates of the city and escort him to the Mansion House, where he will deliver a message to the Irish people."

ST. JOSEPH CHURCH.

On last Friday evening the well known nurse, Miss Mary Coady, delivered an interesting lecture on the Spanish influenza and infectious diseases and the method of treatment to be followed in these cases. Over 200 ladies and young ladies attended the lecture at St. Joseph Hall. On Passion Sunday, April 6, the Franciscan missionary fathers from Cincinnati will begin a holy mission at this church, which will last until Palm Sunday, April 13. Easter Monday and Tuesday the annual spring festival will take place at the Vernon Hall, Story and Frankfort avenue.

LOSE TWO MEMBERS.

At the meeting of Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Monday evening in Bertrand Hall prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of Thomas H. Brown and Patrick Gilligan, two veteran members of the division who died in the past two weeks. Thomas J. Langau, L. D. Meany and James J. McTigue were appointed to draft suitable resolutions on their deaths and five masses for each were ordered to be said at the earliest possible date. County President John H. Hennessy said all were pleased over the St. Patrick's day entertainment and a neat sum had been realized for the County Board treasury.



BOY HERO RETURNS.

Fifteen-year-old Harry Skinner, who served two years with the British and American armies. This young veteran's home is at Springfield, Ohio.

PRESSING

Necessities Faced by Knights of Columbus in Their Overseas Activities.

Athletic and Theatrical Entertainment and Recreation For Our Troops.

Eighty Thousand Soldiers Near 12: Mans Beg for Athletic Equipment.

WHAT EDGAR A. MARTIN SAYS.

"The most pressing necessity faced by Knights of Columbus in their overseas activity at this moment is the demand and need for athletic and theatrical entertainment and recreation for our troops," said Edgar A. Martin, just returned from Paris, where at the Knights of Columbus headquarters he directs the order's overseas legal work. "Next to the paramount question, 'When do we go home?' our soldiers are most concerned about entertainment and recreation," he continued, "and they want, above all, plenty of baseball, lots of sparring exhibitions and then entertainment such as is provided by theatricals, preferably vaudeville. So urgent is the call for that I was sent to the United States to co-operate with William P. Larkin, Director of K. of C. overseas activity, in providing additional athletic paraphernalia and considering the best means of providing additional theatrical entertainment for the boys. Director Larkin has already placed additional orders for 2,000 baseball outfits, each consisting of twelve balls, six bats, four gloves, a mask and a chest protector. The order calls for immediate delivery, and these supplies will be at the disposal of American soldiers abroad within a few weeks."

"The Government limits the Knights' shipments abroad to 350 tons each month, but during the next few weeks supplies of an athletic character will be given precedence, and if we can't get enough of our supplies over by horefore used methods we will try to persuade the Government to permit us to do it by other means. More than a million of our boys over there have many hours to themselves every day now, and time hangs heavy on their hands. They crave excitement, they need recreation and entertainment. They know the season for outdoor sports has arrived in this country and they read all about the preparations of the big league baseball teams; they read about the coming championship fight between Willard and Dempsey; they get the results of the recent indoor games at Madison Square Garden; they are familiar with the startling revival of all outdoor games and they long to enjoy some of the games and contests scheduled. This of course is denied them, but they are not to be denied the pleasure of participating in the games and contests if it is within the power of the Knights of Columbus to provide the means."

"Not a day passes at our Paris headquarters that a half dozen camp commanders do not urge the immediate need of more sporting goods for the men. For instance, at or near LeMans there are perhaps 80,000 soldiers. They are begging for athletic equipment of all sorts. Give them enough baseball outfits, enough theatrical entertainments bulwarked with similar-while photoplays, and they will be happy and contented. Leave them to their own resources and a spirit of unrest will permeate their ranks and discontent will follow. They are willing to endure their exile from home if only they have means of entertaining themselves. And they must be provided with—and they are going to be provided with it by Knights of Columbus if we have to build factories in Europe ourselves to manufacture needed equipment."

Co-operating with the American military authorities, the Knights of Columbus are fitting up a gymnasium in their new club building at High Holborn, London, for entertainment of American soldiers and sailors while they are visiting in London. Bob Warner, of Boston, a former holder of the New England State skating championship, now serving as a Knight of Columbus Secretary in the British Isles, will be in full charge as athletic trainer. He is planning some boxing contests between men of the United States army and navy. Training will begin as soon as the gymnasium is complete. Meanwhile Warner has in hand three well known American boxers, who will compete for the championship of the American Expeditionary Forces, which is to be decided in Paris."

FAMOUS CHOIR COMING.

The famous Sistine Choir from Rome will make a concert tour of the United States this spring, according to announcement made in New York last Friday. The choir, which is the oldest and most famous known to the Christian world, will come here in May. It is composed of thirty-two choral chaplains and for many centuries these singers have had the exclusive privilege of singing at those services and occasions of importance which the Pope officiates in person. The Sistine Choir was founded in the fourth century.



ANCIENT CAIRO SWEEP BY DEVASTATING FLOOD.

A flood, the like of which has never before been witnessed in Cairo, swept that ancient city and wrought hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damages before the waters that ruined everything in its path receded. The upper photograph shows street cars half engulfed by the waters of the flood, while the lower one shows the ruins resembling those left after an earthquake.

EMISSARIES

Promoting Underhand Propaganda
Against Ireland Smoked
From Cover.

Father John T. O'Connor Presents
Strong Plea in Behalf of
Irish Freedom.

Urging President Wilson Only That
He Recognize Right of
Self-Government.

WITHIN SCOPE OF CONFERENCE.

Rev. John O'Connor, pastor of Holy Name church, speaking as an American, makes the following strong and patriotic plea for justice to Ireland in the Louisville Herald of last Sunday, which we print in full for the benefit of many who may not have read it. Father O'Connor says:

No one need now look far to realize that there is consternation in the British camp in the United States. The Irish self-determination bomb has struck home. The army of emissaries that England has filled certain portions of this country with for the past four months, notably the city of Washington, which has been busy with quiet, rather underhand propaganda against Ireland, and England was not slow to realize after the "self-determination point" became prominent, would at once loom up on the horizon with better right than any other nation held in thrall by a more powerful one, smothered from cover and no longer able to stem the tide of sentiment in this country, rushes out in the open at last, blustering, bellowing, lying as John Bull always has done when brought to bay. In Thursday's Courier-Journal the Washington correspondent, Mr. M. Milford, exposes his hand, and with evidence that Louisville has been well represented in the British ranks in Washington. For out and out British misrepresentation, lying, confusing and brutal, nothing like it has appeared in any newspaper in this land.

Until this penny-a-liner took a hand the Irish question has had no thoroughly versed exponent in this country. All others have been groping in the dark, talking, writing, discussing a question they little understood. But all at once a light has dawned on him and with sure assurance and self-satisfied dogmatism he informs us that Ireland is no separate nation anyhow, not a colony, has had full representation in the British Parliament and, oh, ye gods, her peers have sat in the House of Lords; is more a part of the British empire than Canada or Australia and has no more right before the Peace Conference than New England or California. This is characteristic British tactics, lie, lie, lie. If such is not believed at least some will be. Such is the only resort in the present predicament. England has not a sound leg to stand on in resisting Ireland's claim to a hearing at the Peace Conference.

When we read in Milford's correspondence that Ireland is not a separate nation we can safely wager a dollar to a doughnut that he has never read the history of nations, especially of Ireland; that he is an ignorant Irish history and of English misdeeds in Ireland as a seven-year-old boy is of the problems of Euclid; that this pronouncement of his has been whispered into his ear by some industrious British friends.

Indeed Ireland is the only country in the world that is today as purely the same race as it was at the beginning of the Christian era. The Celtic people are still more than three-fourths of the inhabitants. It is today racially what it was when the Romans and Huns were effecting their little Saxon settlement on the Kentish coast of the British Isles. It is today more truly a nation than England or France or Italy or Belgium. The peoples in these countries have undergone more than one change in this time. The Anglo-Saxon became Anglo-Norman, the Gaul gave way to a Teutonic tribe—the Franks. Italy is but a mixture of Latins, Goths and Vandals.

while Belgium is a mixture of German and French peoples. Moreover, Ireland has come under British rule by force and conquest. I defy any man to point to a day within the centuries that have elapsed since Ireland's conquest by England when she has submitted to a union and has surrendered her rights as a separate nation. Don't bring forward the act of Union of 1800. That was a transaction between the English place men who composed the so-called Irish Parliament and their brothers in England. The Irish people themselves had no part in it, since they could neither at that time vote for a member of Parliament or hold a seat therein. So tell me, when did Ireland cease to be a nation? A nation she is apart from England more truly than France across the channel or Belgium, or indeed the now much belated Germany. I dare say there is not a writer in England today who would declare that Ireland is no nation. Such a statement would be ridiculous to any Englishman. It is not a colony, indeed it is not, though it would consent to be if given a government similar to that of Canada, Australia or New Zealand. That would instantly settle what the writers call a vexed question. It is vexed because England will not agree to a reasonable settlement. Had the Gladstone home rule bill, which passed the House of Commons, been adopted and enacted there would be no vexed question, and Ireland would be as peaceful as Canada or Australia and as loyal.

Ireland's representation in the House of Commons has been her only in part within the last ninety years anything like fairly representative of the Irish people. But what can some eighty or ninety members accomplish in an assembly of 670 members, the vast majority of whom are hostile to them. As the House of Commons is nothing short of impudence to assert that Ireland has representation therein. Those very peers who sit for Ireland are her most bitter and unyielding opponents and oppressors. Again, Milford and other English propagandists come forward and tell us that England would settle the Irish question if the Irish would permit it. No more sinister lie was ever uttered. Let me call attention to this one fact that can be easily verified to disprove this falsehood. When in 1893 the Gladstone home rule bill was passed by the House of Commons, and there was a prospect that it would pass in the House of Lords, no other than the present A. J. Balfour, then a Tory member of the Commons, rushed over to Belfast—Carson, who then resided in his other residence, a series of incendiary addresses to the people, inciting them to resist home rule even to the point of rebellion. The House of Lords finally rejected the bill, and this they did for the second time in Gladstone's lifetime. The House of Commons wanted to settle the Irish question? Then the present home rule enactment, poor as it is, has been held up by the English Tories and Belfast Orangemen, and not by the Irish. It is unnecessary to follow this line of argument, for the other meanderings, but one or two other of his accusations against the Irish need be noted. One is the Irish conduct during the late war. No people ever behaved more loyally than the Irish at that critical time. By the volunteer system they contributed more men proportionately to their population to the army than England or Scotland by conscription. The Irish regiments during the great Von Kluck advance into France in 1914, at Mons and other points, formed the principal line of resistance and behaved, as our own papers then told us, with a gallantry unsurpassed.

Last fall at the beginning of the last Liberty loan campaign Lieut. Sauvage, of the French army, spoke at Madison's Theatre. He pointed out to the audience the almost hopeless resistance to the attack of the German phalanxes on the channel ports, to which they came within striking distance of in 1914. That the lines were thinly held by English and French troops and that the English troops on that part of the field were composed of Irish regiments. That the case seemed hopeless, and orders to withdraw were momentarily expected, when word came to hold if possible for six hours more, that three fresh French divisions would then arrive. The line was held, but when relief came and the shattered Irish regiments were withdrawn they left 80 per cent. of their numbers dead or wounded on the battlefield. Here, too, the eloquent Thomas Kettle, a Nationalist member of Parliament, still these noble men and the noble

nation that nurtured them are slaughtered by ill-informed or deliberately falsifying newspaper writers. As to conscription, let it be remembered that when the first conscription act passed in the English Parliament in 1915 the Liberal party, then in power with Asquith and Lloyd George as leaders, of their own accord humanely excluded Ireland from its provisions, knowing that she had done a noble part. Following Asquith's retirement as leader, and the accession of the Tories into more than partial power, with Curzon, Balfour and Bonar Law and Carson in the saddle, true to their old traditions they included Ireland in the conscription act. The Irish resisted this that a remnant of the race be saved. For this they were assailed and held as disloyal by the Tories, and looked upon by such men as Milford as not worthy of notice at the present time. But did not Australia, New Zealand and South Africa resist conscription also, or rather refuse to enact a conscription measure? Why are not they held up as disloyal? Ireland's part in the war instead of censure deserves the highest commendation, and no haser lie was ever uttered than that they conspired with the enemy. No better proof can be furnished of Irish loyalty than that the Irish prisoners in German camps refused to go forth to fight in German ranks against the Allies.

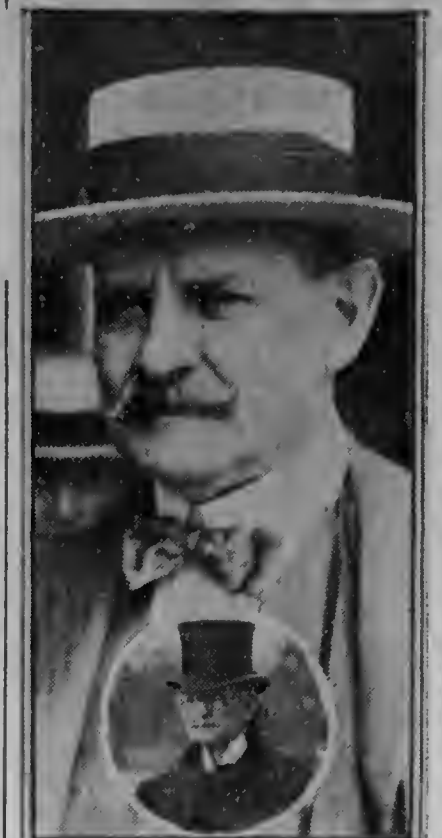
One other turn given the question by the correspondent is to endeavor to show that the United States has all with the regard to Ireland. The Peace Conference any more than that England should have recognized the Confederacy. First let me say that if the United States does one-half as much for Ireland now as England did for the Confederacy the Irish in America will be satisfied. Then let me say that England practically recognized the Confederacy, as shown by the Alabama claims payment, which would not have taken place if England were not fully responsible. The state of affairs is altogether different in regard to the Peace Conference. It is a congress of nations, convened not only to draw up a treaty of peace, but more specially to handle disputed questions between nations, so as to secure a just and lasting peace in the world. Ireland comes well within the scope of the conference and the United States is as well within its rights to take up the Irish question as it is any other question that may be brought forward. If any of our colonies, Porto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines, came demanding self-government, it would be perfectly within the right of Great Britain to bring all the influence she possesses to bear in their behalf without any offense to the United States. The case of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Armenia are considered, and Ireland is not one of its own accord seeks self government. It is being urged for them by the allied nations, not for the sake of the people, but to have buffer States for their own protection. Then such States as they require, differing in nationality, religion and language. Even Poland has a larger sprinkling of Germans and Russians than has Ireland of Orange factionists and English place men, carpet-baggers sent over from England to the Irish people, and the time the Yankee carpet-baggers did for the Southern people after the war, misgovern and outrage them. Perhaps the most far-fetched reason for England's opposition to Ireland having self-government advanced by this correspondent is that an independent State so located and because of its proximity to England would be a menace to England's peace. But as an eminent man said recently in reply to the same statement, England has a nation much larger and nearer to it than Ireland—France—from which she could be more easily attacked, and more easily moved from other European nations, with England interposing, would not endanger England in the least, and is there not to be the League of Nations for protection?

Just think of a nation of thirty-four million people, a little State of only about four millions. The truth is England fears for her commerce rather than her peace or safety. England has always retarded Ireland's commercial growth. Her resources are left undeveloped, her fisheries, the most prolific, are neglected, and her industries, except in Belfast are nil, her magnificent harbors, excepting two or three on the English side, are as they were in primeval days, untouched by the hand of man. It is not armed attack England fears from Ireland, but her commercial rivalry. Ireland asks today the right of self-determination, will be satisfied with nothing less, and her faithful friends in this country are rallying nobly to her side. They will not be hindered by any species of misrepresentation or threatening or calumny. This is what infuriated England. She can coerce the Irish at home; indeed Ireland is today under martial law, but England can not turn her machine guns and brutal soldiery on those of the Irish race in the United States. There is no doubt but that the sympathy of a vast majority of Americans is with struggling Ireland today, and the American people are willing to assist her, as was evidenced in the magnificent vote in our House of Representatives recently in her favor.

Milford pretends to speak not merely his own views but those of many others. He would have us believe that there is a large party strongly opposed to the President in the following the Irish question before the conference, and that they are of the opinion that it will receive no notice from him, but doubtless if there be such a number they are of those to whom "the wish is father to the thought," and are of that class who weight the negligible. The Irish-Americans are levying no political blackmail—how base this assertion of Milford. They are making no threats whatever, but as an honorable and high-minded body of men are heart and soul in the movement to settle the Irish question at the peace congress and are acting in the open and not underhand, as are England's emissaries in this country today. The Irish-Americans are not endeavoring to force the President's hands, but are urging strongly that he recognize Ireland's right to self-government, that the so-called vexed ques-

tion be settled and Ireland may have at last peace and contentment.

JOHN O'CONNOR,
2927 Fourth avenue.



NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

Hugh C. Wallace, of Tacoma, Wash., named by President Wilson to be Ambassador to France in succession to William G. Sharp. Inbert: Dr. Mary Walker, famous as the woman who was authorized by Congress to wear masculine attire; died last week.

LAND FOR OUR BOYS.

All of the English speaking countries that have taken part in the war are making arrangements to send as many returning soldiers back to the land as care to go. Canada has her plans well under way, as have New Zealand, Australia and the British Isles. In this country we are just getting well started on the proposition. By means of investigations made by the Government it is found that we have millions of acres of lands, idle lands, lands suitable for homesteads—lands that ought to be added to the world's food supply and giving homes to a race of independent American farmers. The spirit of the whole nation is backing the proposal of Secretary of the Interior Lane to open all the available lands of the nation to the public lands of the country, to the soldier. He has recalled to Congress the great part the mustered out soldiers of the civil war played in making the great West. But to take this land, 15,000,000 available acres of it, and turn it over to the public lands of the country, to the soldier, is to place the money will be needed to reclassify and open to entry the lands that are lying idle. It is the hand of the Government and can be made over to the returning soldier in splendid terms. The country will back up a proposal. What better use could be made of a part of the Fifth Liberty loan than this? And to what better use could it be placed to work for the future of the nation?

The money in the hands of the Government will make this and other after-the-war projects of the Government possible. These lands will give homes to thousands of soldiers home from the war.

FACTS LITTLE KNOWN.

The Irish are said to be the most moral nation in the world. Approximately four-fifths of the Irish people are Roman Catholics. In 1841 Ireland's population was 8,175,124. It is now but four and a third millions. In 1851, till the end of 1911 no less than 4,367,493 people emigrated from Ireland. The average wage of the agricultural laborer in Ireland before the war was between \$3 and \$4 a week.

Gladstone's first home rule bill was introduced in the Commons in April, 1886, and was rejected on second reading by 343 votes to 313. Local government was given to Ireland by the Conservative party by the local government act of 1898. The term "home rule" was invented by the late Prof. Galbraith, a senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. In five years (1846-1851) Ireland's loss in population, through famine, disease and emigration, was 2,200,000. Gladstone's second home rule bill (1893) passed the Commons by a majority of thirty-four, but was rejected by the House of Lords. In 1851 Ireland had over a million acres of wheat. In 1913 this had fallen to 34,000 acres.

REFUSE BRITISH ORDERS.

The day the Twenty-seventh (New York) Division cracked the Hindenburg line it received orders to rest from the British General commanding the sector, but instead sent back word, "To hell with the rest—give us a barrage," declared the Rev. Francis Kelly, of Albany, "Fighting Chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Division." The division finally rested, he said, when after an entire day spent "mopping up" German machine gun nests it received from a British airplane circling overhead a note which read: "The Hindenburg line is yours!"

FORTY HOURS.

The Forty Hours' Prayer in Louisville for the coming week will take place at St. Augustine's church, Thirteenth and Broadway. The opening will take place at the high mass tomorrow morning, with procession and exposition, and the services will continue until the solemn close on Tuesday. These beautiful devotions attract many people to St. Augustine's, when they hear the address on "Unity," the zealous pastor.

LEAN UPON MY ARM, MOTHER.

Pray lean upon my arm, mother, Your form is feeble now And silvery are the locks that shade The furrows on your brow. Your step is not so strong, mother, As in the days gone by. But strong as ever is the love That beams within your eye. When I was a babe, mother, What tender love inspired, You carried me for many an hour Until your arms were tired, From childhood up to manhood's years, Though every pain and ill You watched me with a loving eye, You watch my welfare still. And shall I fail you now, mother, When all your strength has fled, Neglect to guide your feeble steps As through life's vale you tread. Your eyes are dim with age, mother, Care lines are on your brow, The little feet you guided once Are strong to guide you now. Then lean upon my arm, mother, Henceforth life's journey through; What you did so long for him, Your boy will do for you.

ENEMIES OF SCHOOLS.

In several States of the Union vicious and unscrupulous enemies of the church are urging the enactment of laws to destroy the parochial school. Much to the shame of these honest and straightforward citizens, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Florida are sorely harassed by these professional bigots who at a time when harmony and concord are most needed are striving to enkindle the baleful fires of hatred. Although a standing menace to American ideals of political and religious liberty, their machinations, utterly devoid of honesty and common decency, seem to have placed them in a position from which, under cover of law, they can put an end to every school in which the name of the Saviour is spoken with reverence. How any American, particularly if he call himself a Christian, can align himself with this scheming crew must remain a mystery. The drive on the Catholic school is a drive on the republic from the first days of its republic the right of the parent to send his child to any reputable school of his own choosing has never been questioned. It is un-Christian since, whatever their protestations, the fact can not be denied that the object of attack is the only school system in the country which insists that the child be allowed from the dawning of reason to participate in the heritage given him by the Saviour of the world. In the Catholic school alone is the child led to understand the true dignity of man as an image of Almighty God, and a being destined for union with God in eternity. In no other school is he taught the sacredness of submission to authority, since all lawful authority is derived from God and has its sanction from Him. The value of these teachings in the promotion of peace among citizens and in forwarding the true prosperity of the State is obvious. As yet the larger American States have been spared the plotting and intrigues of these anti-American politicians. It would be dangerous, however, to believe that the future is secure. The attack is deferred, not abandoned. As long as a crucifix hangs in a schoolroom, recalling to innocent hearts the story of God's great love for the world, so long must we be prepared for the attack.—America.

GOSPEL OF HEALTH.

The American Red Cross, coming out from the crowded duties and obligations of its war service, faced at once the widespread human suffering caused by war. It found problems of food and reconstruction of such magnitude as must be financed by governments. No voluntary organization could handle the great task. No voluntary aid could entirely provide for their elimination. In turning its thought therefore to the particular object toward which its future activities shall be directed it is natural that the American Red Cross should face the great facts and problems connected with public health. So during the summer thirty or more overseas Red Cross nurses, returning to duty at home, will proclaim a gospel of public health, of sanitation, of cleanliness, of wholesomeness and happiness.

FOLLOWS IRISH EXAMPLE.

John McCormack, the famous Irish tenor, became an American citizen on St. Patrick's day, celebrating the occasion by singing George's. The ceremony was conducted by Hon. Victor J. Dowling, Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Two years ago the tenor received his first papers of citizenship in Philadelphia. McCormack celebrated the event at night in the Hotel Commodore by singing "The Wearing of the Green" and "The Star Spangled Banner" at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The tenor lives on West Fifty-seventh street, opposite Carnegie Hall. New York. He also has a home at Colander's Point, Noroton, Conn., and maintains an estate, "Greystones," in County Wicklow, Ireland. His London house Mrs. McCormack turned over to the Knights of Columbus during the war. The tenor is thirty-four years old. He came to America in 1904 and was first presented in opera to New York by Oscar Hammerstein in the Manhattan Opera House.

HELP MEMORIAL FUND.

At last week's meeting of the Daughters of Isabella, recently organized here, Mrs. John Woodbury in a feeling talk explained the movement to erect a memorial to Father Abram Ryan, the poet priest of the South, with the gratifying result that the Chairman of the Welfare Committee was instructed to receive donations and present them to the memorial fund in the name of the Daughters of Isabella. The meeting was held in the Knights of Columbus Hall and was open to the public. Announcement that Father Barrett, chaplain at Camp Zachary Taylor, well known for his eloquence and rare wit, would be the principal speaker, attracted hundreds of visitors who enjoyed his address on "Unity." Father Barrett in a convincing and



LOOKING OVER HIS WAR TROPHIES.

Private James Lee, of Company D, 107th Infantry, looking over the trophies gathered from the Hindenburg line and St. Souplet engagements.

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pleasing way dwell upon the necessity of unity if the Daughters are to reach the heights to which they aspire. At the close of the meeting, light refreshments were served.

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DAYLIGHT SAVING.
The law for daylight saving requires that the hands of all clocks be turned forward one hour tomorrow night.

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EASTER MONDAY.

On Easter Monday, April 21 the ladies of Holy Trinity parish will give an entertainment in the hall at Kentucky and Dupuy streets. Games will be played both afternoon and evening; lunch will be served at all times, and supper will be from 5 to 8 o'clock. There will be a special lotto party for the children.



BARRED OUT.

PRIESTS OF IRELAND.

The following glorious tribute to the Irish clergy occurs in "Lovers from Ireland and from Lincoln Jail, England," by the Irish leader, Prof. Eamon De Valera. It is part of an interview given to an American press representative.

"Clerical domination! How little they think who use that phrase of what a tremendous influence it is to the Irish priests. What is the secret of the priest's influence with the people? It is nothing but the recognition by the people of a truth that in Ireland the priests have been what ministers of religion should be everywhere, the fathers and guides of their flocks. In Ireland the priests have always stood beside their people, comforting, encouraging and helping them in dark days—their safest, most unselfish, often their only leaders. Let the Protestant minister by similar deeds secure similar influence over his people, no Catholic will seek to diminish it. Would you deprive a minister of religion, because he is such, of his rights as a citizen and of his influence as a man, an educated man, a good man? Would you rob him of the secular influence that traditional service has merited for his cloth? Finally, should we not be honest with ourselves, and recognize that if religion is not a mere pretense with us it is the most important thing in life, and should influence our every action? It is not something to be put outside the backdoor whenever we choose. A minister of religion then, if he is at all a worthy one, is entitled to special regard as such, and his advice has a special value even in what might be considered very mundane affairs."

In their desire to avoid greater evils the clergy, he thought, might at times have been shortsighted in their counsels, becoming "rather too severe a break for a naturally conservative people." What is obtaining for a defective government an obedience owed only to a de jure one. In the present trying times, however, the Irish priests have surely shown themselves sound both in head and in heart, true pastors of their people.

GET OUTDOOR AIR.

According to the calendar last Friday was the first day of spring. Whether the beautiful balmy days have come to stay with us, no one is in a position to conjecture, but here we should take all the fresh air and sunshine they afford. As the plant not only draws sustenance from the earth and has the constant watchful care of the gardener, so must it likewise have air and light. Something similar is perceived in man. It is not conducive to health to be always indoors and never have the benefit of fresh outdoor air. Outdoor exercises and walks where we breathe the fresh open air and enjoy the bright sunshine are a grand tonic for all. Many weak and sickly children would soon grow strong were they transplanted from closed up rooms into the fresh air. The sudden change of temperature is sometimes dangerous and may bring on colds and other serious ailments. If we are not taken, it is always of vital importance to wear clothing suitable to the weather, and many of our modern dressers are too thinly clad. Be out in the fresh air as much as possible. When engaged in a healthful or invigorating than the fresh air and sunshine in an open field or dry woodland.

POINTS WAY FOR WORLD.

Cardinal O'Connell, speaking in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston, said the great nations must learn from Ireland the lesson of maintenance of faith in God and the law of right. He added: "It is a certainty that unless the ruling classes, those who have the power in their hands, recognize the eternal laws of justice and righteousness and follow them the world is inevitably on the point of collapse. Ireland for seven centuries has stood up against the world, against the pride of the world, the avarice of the world and the conquest of the world. The Irish people held fast to the cross. You have taken our lives, they said, you have taken our lands and our money, but you can never take God from us. Now let the other nations learn from Ireland, because Ireland saw what they never can see—God on his throne of justice. That is the only lesson today that can preserve any nation on the face of the earth. If Ireland is wrong then there is nothing left for the world but Bolshevism, but Ireland is right."

DOUGHNUTS.
To doughnuts add one-fourth spoonful of ground ginger. The spice will not be detected, and the doughnuts will not absorb the fat.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morley, 226 East Kentucky street, succumbed to the infirmities of her age eighty years, at her home on Sunday. She was the widow of Dominick Morley and leaves several children. Her funeral took place Tuesday morning with requiem mass at St. Mary Magdalen church.

Sunday afternoon the last solemn rites were held over the remains of Patrick Hourigan, of 2100 Bank street, at St. Cecilia's church, with many friends and relatives paying the last tribute. Deceased had been long a resident of the West End and enjoyed the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances who mourn his death.

St. Ann's congregation on Sunday suffered the loss of another of its oldest members, Mrs. Hannah Griffin, aged seventy widow of Daniel Griffin, who resided at South and Edwin avenues. Surviving her are two sons, Daniel and Timothy Griffin. The funeral services were held at St. Ann's church, conducted by Rev. Father Hill.

The funeral of James Fitzgerald, for many years with the Avery Company, who died of bronchial pneumonia at his home, 324 North Twenty-third street, was held Monday afternoon from St. Cecilia's church. His wife, three daughters and five sons survive him. He was sixty-seven years old and was well liked by all who knew him.

Michael J. Kline, seventy-one years old, beloved husband of Barbara Kline and long a faithful member of the Holy Trinity congregation, passed peacefully into eternal rest Sunday morning at the family home, 2212 West Broadway, leaving a wide circle of friends who mourn his death. His funeral was held Tuesday morning, Rev. Father Walsh celebrating requiem high mass.

Saturday morning Rev. Father Drey celebrated the requiem mass and conducted the services over the remains of Miss Montgomery Watson, an exemplary member of the parish, whose death is mourned in Holy Cross parish. Miss Watson is survived by her mother, Mrs. Julia Watson, and a sister, Mrs. E. M. Huber. She was a daughter of the late John B. Watson. Influenza caused her death.

John B. Vogelsang, seventy-three years old, a retired dairyman and member of St. Columba's church, died of pneumonia following influenza at his home, 3403 West Madison street. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Vogelsang; two sons, Ben J. and Anthony Vogelsang; a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Exly, and a brother, Matt Vogelsang, of Rockport, Ind. Father Maloney celebrated the requiem mass and conducted the funeral services Saturday morning.

Grief over the death of his son, Louis Seibert, victim of influenza, caused the death of Jacob Seibert, aged seventy-five, at his home, 3026 West Walnut. Forty years ago he introduced one of the first brick-making kilns in this city and until recently had an active life. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marguerite Seibert; three sons, John, George and William Seibert, and three daughters, Mrs. Dan Schneider, Mrs. Henry Nickles and Mrs. W. Karst, of this city. His funeral was held Sunday afternoon from St. Charles church, where he had long been a communicant.

LOOK AT SKIN.

To judge a good ham, see that the skin is thin. Old hams have thick skins, and they are apt to have a strong flavor.

EVEN MATCH.

Danny Tracy, widower, did his second courting through a matrimonial agency and in time formed an alliance with Abigail Jones, widow, who lived in a neighboring State. He went to her home for the ceremony and seemed rather ill at ease while it was being performed. When they were safely married he cleared his throat and announced to his bride that he had a confession to make. "It's about the wedding present I have for you," he said. "I thought that is, I—well, I calculated it would be a nice surprise. I have four children at home waiting to call you mother." Mrs. Tracy nodded her head approvingly. "I'll be more companionable for the little Joneses!" she said. "The Joneses!" gasped Danny. "and who are they?" "There's six of them, Danny, my wedding present to you," dear," said his new wife. "They're

NATIONAL DISCONTENT.

Despite the continual and rather vociferous denial of the partisan press, there is a great deal of menacing discontent in the country. Unhappily enough, this querulous restlessness is not confined to any particular class of people. All classes, except the profiteers, are affected by it. The workman complains of high wages, the returned soldiers of unemployment, the ordinary citizens of curtailment of liberty through a thousand and one petty laws and regulations, and workmen and soldiers and almost everybody else stand aghast at the unseemly quarrel between the President and Congress, and ask: What next? What next, indeed? Congress has adjourned and left the country in a muddle, and he would be a prophet who could tell what the next nine months will bring us. But it is to be hoped that some strong man will step forward and try to lead the people out of the wilderness of discontent. This can only be done by recognizing that our citizens have serious grievances which must be met in a spirit of frank helpfulness that will win the approval of the settlement of the soup kitchen. There is entirely too much philanthropy and too little social legislation. Wrist bands and sweaters and hot baths are excellent in their way and place, but they are a worthless substitute for a means of relieving the poor relief for high prices, a mean exchange for curtailed liberty. These last, a livelihood, fair prices and liberty are the present demands, and of course men will ultimately get all three, if not by fair then by foul means. History has repeated itself and will do so again, unless those who are charged by their office or influence to bring relief do so quickly. And let them not waste time on palliatives; the day for such frauds is gone. They must strike at the root of the evil and give every man a fair chance to earn a decent livelihood, in the full liberty of an American citizen. Else Bolshevism will appear on the horizon.—America.

MADE THEIR VOWS.

Miss Edith Schaaf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schaaf, 1007 East Elm street, New Albany, took the veil in the Sisterhood of Providence at St. Mary's-of-the-Woods, near Terre Haute, on Tuesday. She is a member of a class of nearly 100 young women who took the vows of the order. Miss Schaaf will be known in religion by the name of Sister Marie Celeste. Miss Schaaf was reared in New Albany, where she is widely known, and was educated in the Holy Trinity parochial schools. Eight months ago she went to St. Mary's-of-the-Woods to prepare for her entrance into the Sisterhood. Her sister, Miss Lavette Schaaf; Miss Mary English, Miss Margaret O'Hara and her aunt, Mrs. William Dunn, of New Albany, left Monday night for St. Mary's-of-the-Woods to witness the ceremony.

BISHOP TURNER.

The Right Rev. William Turner, D. D., the newly appointed Bishop of Buffalo, will be consecrated tomorrow at the Franciscan Monastery in Washington. Bishop-elect Turner requested His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons to consecrate him and the latter promised to officiate. The Franciscan Monastery is located just about three doors from Dr. Turner's home since he has been attached to the Catholic University.

NEWEST IN STYLES.

Hits of ribbon are in favor again. Organdie overblouses are very smart. Short skirts are again stealthily advancing. The short sleeve will remain for the summer. The waistless dress is already a thing of the past. The late imports of blouses feature the short sleeve. Flowered satin petticoats are worn with all sorts of dresses. Not for some time to come may women expect any price reductions in clothes. Fringe still holds its own and finishes the tunics of many afternoon frocks. Some of the newest French hats are smoked all over and made in close fitting toque shapes. In the advance guard of summer clothes are distinctive gowns of black satin with a cape to match. Knitted strips of white mercerized cotton that are joined by fagoting are the newest fronts for vello blouses. The use of white cotton fringe offers many suggestions, for adorning summer frocks, both of linen and cotton materials.

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OLD MAN HARRIS
Editor, has made scores of his readers from 50 per cent. to 500 per cent. on investments, who have followed his "tips" on what to buy and when to sell, in oil and mining stocks, during past year. He knows "Who's Who" in the oil game. All information strictly confidential. Year's subscription to Kentucky Oil Journal \$2. (Free with each new subscription—a beautiful map of Kentucky oil fields—an artist's idea of an airplane view of the State, worth \$5; 14x22 inches.) Write for free sample copy—15 pages, illustrated, 411-412 Inter-Southern building, Louisville, Ky.

DRINK
Parfay
The vulgarity of the new evening gowns worn in London has made the mothers of Mayfair and staid women throw up their hands. The ball gowns are described as "mere fringes."

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LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919

WILL HESITATE.

Morton Milford, the Courier-Journal correspondent at Washington, will be a little more careful in the future in circulating the stereotyped English propaganda concerning the Irish question and the Courier-Journal will be a little slower in publishing matter that was an insult to the whole Irish race, judging from the barrage of letters and the volley of criticism that followed Milford's article, which reeked with prejudice and falsehood. Rev. Father O'Connor's answer published in our columns today exposes the veiled English propaganda of the Washington letter.

AMERICA SAVED ALL.

Every now and then the pro-English press in this country publishes the assertion that England saved our coasts during the war, and attempt to convey the impression that we should be very grateful to John Bull for our salvation. This propaganda is repeated often with the hope that it will finally be accepted as gospel truth despite the fact that many of the leading figures of the Allies (not English) say that America saved all by coming into the war. Now comes Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, who acted as observer for Gen. Pershing and who was in close touch with every phase of the war. He says in an interview with the New York Times: "If we had not come into the war I think that the war would have been lost by the first of May, 1918."

PECULIAR POSITION.

If it be true that the proposed constitution (made in England) of the League of Nations has at the President's solicitation been made a part of the peace pact, then the American people have been put into a peculiar position. For they must either accept the league plan which they do not want or reject the peace treaty and remain in a state of war with the Central European powers. A pretty situation, isn't it? Now we wonder what would happen if the new Congress recalled or repealed the declaration of war—in other words, declare that a state of war does not exist between us and the Central powers, and leave Europe to settle its own affairs?

MUST COME.

A new note crept into the celebration of St. Patrick's day this year. In all previous celebrations home rule was the goal which was pointed to as the end of Irish effort. Not so this year. Home rule is in the discard. What Ireland wants now and what her people are determined to have is independence. It may not come this year—we do not expect it to come from the peace conference—but come it must some day. And it is idle to talk of peace and justice as long as Ireland is denied her right to nationhood.

MUST CARRY THEM.

If President Wilson carries his convictions to a conclusion he will grow to be a very weary man, for the cause he so valiantly espouses has many ramifications. If small nations are to be considered at all, there must necessarily be no exceptions. If Poland deserves freedom, why so does Ireland. Ireland has draped herself in sackcloth and ashes these centuries grieving over the chains that drag her from the perfection of power she might well hope to gain through freedom. Her voice has been chanting for all these years, "England, let my people go." And it would be strange indeed that the promise of "safety for small nations" would be so narrow that it excluded Ireland.

SUDDEN CHANGE.

We are suspicious of the sudden change in Carranza's attitude toward the church in Mexico. It now appears that the wily old bandit is playing a deep game. He has permitted a few Bishops who were in hiding in Mexico to openly take possession of their sees and he has asked for the repeal of the clauses of the constitution which outlaw religion. He is well aware that the constitution will not be changed under his regime. So that the Bishops and priests now in Mexico are entirely at the mercy of Carranza. They are outlaws by law, but tolerated temporarily for a

purpose by a handit leader who can turn on them at any moment.

UNDERPAID TEACHERS.

Just now there is an educational awakening in Louisville that brings to the front the salary question for teachers. All admit poor pay produces inferior work, but this does not apply here despite the admitted fact that in all cities the size of ours the teachers receive better treatment and salaries. Here and elsewhere school teachers are seeking new occupations, attracted by better compensation, and new ones to fill the vacancies are not coming forward. Louisville obviously must pay the market price for teachers. It must bid more than it is bidding. The economic consequences of a great change in the purchasing power of the dollar, first reflected in a higher cost of commodities and then in higher prices for labor and services, are not to be avoided. If there is to be school efficiency, if there is not to be the confusion incident to lowering teaching standards, the teachers it would seem must get more. And it should be borne in mind that the richest and most powerful nations are those with the best school systems and they have not established good systems because they are rich and powerful, but they are rich and powerful because they have established good school systems. In proof of this compare England, France and Germany with Russia, Turkey, Mexico and Greece. Where the teachers are poor paid the most illiteracy prevails, and there is the same story of poverty, revolution and misery, regardless of race, climate or abundance of natural resources. We have in Louisville teachers whose ability can not be surpassed, but unless they are treated right they can not be expected to continue their important work of educating our children.

HAVE A CARE.

Japan insists on the Orientals being put on an equal footing with Europeans. Indeed it is hard to see how Japan's demand can be denied while Japan herself is included in the "big five." This is a matter that deeply concerns the American people, particularly the workmen, for should a majority of the members of the proposed League of Nations concede Japan's claim to racial equality, it will be equivalent to robbing Americans of the right to determine who shall or shall not be admitted to citizenship. This would certainly be going a little too far—farther than any red-blooded American would tolerate. All of which shows that the peace treaty should be subjected to the closest scrutiny by the people before it is accepted, otherwise they may find too late that they have played fast and loose with the rights and privileges of their great free nation. When the draft of the constitution of the League of Nations was first published we said it looked as if it were drawn by a British hand; now we have the word of the President that it was the British draft which was accepted, and we are not surprised to find that its effect, if adopted, would cripple us, nationally and internationally.

SHOWS STACKED CARDS.

In the constitution of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire there is a clause which gives the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom the right to review and annul, if it so desires, the acts of the subject Parliaments. This being so, then those self-governing dominions have no more real right to representation on the peace conference than the self-governing States of the Union. Nevertheless, those dominions will be represented at the conference and in the General Council of the League of Nations, which shows how well Great Britain has stacked the cards.

Thirty-five per cent. of the American army, 40 per cent. of the American navy and over 50 per cent. of the American marines were Catholic.

HEART DISEASE FATAL.

Joseph Frey, President of the German Roman Catholic Central Federation of the United States, died at his home in New York City on Monday from heart disease. Mr. Frey, who was created a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius in 1912, was born in Germany sixty-five years ago and came to this country in his youth.

COMING EVENTS.

April 11, 13, 15—"Pilate's Daughter" by Holy Rosary Alumnae in Academy Auditorium, Fourth and Park.

April 21—Entertainment for Holy Trinity church in hall at Kentucky and Dupuy streets.

April 20, 21, 22—Annual carnival of Trinity Council, Y. M. I., in hall, Baxter and Morton.

April 21, 22, 23—Holy Cross Church Vaudeville Review, in school hall, Thirty-second and Broadway.

May 6 and 7—Annual charity entertainment of Ladies' Sewing Society for St. Anthony's Hospital at Phoenix Hill Hall.

May 8—Moonlight excursion of Columbia Athletic Club on Steamer Island Queen.

KEYSTONE POLICE.

Keystone comedy cops we are, by gum, by all the folks way back hum.

"CONSISTENCY THOU ART A JEWEL."
A DRAMA IN TWO ACTS.

ACT I.

Time—September, 1918. Scene—Louisville. Near Mayor Smith denounces racing and says it brings a bad element to the city, etc.

About six months elapse between first and second acts, and in the meantime Mr. A. T. Hert, the big Republican boss, becomes a heavy stockholder in Kentucky race tracks.



ACT II.

Time—March, 1919. Scene—New Orleans. Near Mayor Smith and A. T. Hert, the Republican boss, are enjoying the sport at the New Orleans race track.

Moral—Reform is alright if it doesn't affect your friends or party horses.

You town folks get a good laugh every day. Seeing our funny capers at your big pay. Tryin' to put slickers behind the bars. Our boys like it better than the cars. No hell to clang and no fares to punch. Easy money for graft and plenty free lunch.

Podunk was never a home like this. Our country kin don't know real hills. Like as not we'll soon own the town. In a jiffy city chaps will be done brown. Crooks and burglars will soon have to relax—Every cent going to us and the holdup tax.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. Robert Ryan left Tuesday for a visit at Henderson.

Miss Rose Henley was last week the guest of Miss Jennie Littlepage at Meadowbrook.

Miss Dorothy Davis has had as her guest for a week Miss Doris Krom, of Bloomfield.

George H. Geddes, on an Eastern business trip, was registered in New York City last week.

Mrs. L. Donahue, of Oakdale, had as a visitor for the past week Miss Mabel Murphy, of Canada.

Halsey Malone, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Malone, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Elmer Hancock has returned to her home here after a delightful visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Williams, at Pewee Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Angermeyer and P. B. Langham were visitors in New York last week and guests of the Hotel McAlpin.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Mattingly, who have been spending some time in Alabama and Florida, will return home early next month.

Dr. J. W. Clark, who underwent an operation at St. Joseph's Infirmary, is steadily improving and hopes to return to his home next week.

Miss Florence Murphy, who has been visiting relatives and made many friends in Jeffersonville, has returned to her home at Vincennes.

Albert Malone, who has been stationed at Norfolk, is spending a three weeks' furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Malone.

Mrs. John F. Oetken returned from Martinsville Sunday after a two weeks' treatment for rheuma-

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tism and is much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Riley left Wednesday evening for Carrollton, and will visit Judge R. W. Slack and Mrs. Slack at Owensboro before returning.

Matt J. Winn and family are preparing to make their home in Covington because of his new duties as

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FATHER BAXTER HONORED.

The many friends and admirers
of Rev. Edmund A. Baxter, for-
merly of St. Louis Bertrand's



church, this city, were highly
pleased this week to hear that this
beloved priest had been awarded the
Croix de Guerre for bravery and
meritorious conduct while serving
as an army chaplain in France. In
two army offensives Father Baxter
was on duty day and night with
front line units, administering the
last rites of the church to the
wounded and dying under shell
and machine gun fire, his coolness
and daring being an inspiration to the
officers and men.

Father Baxter was decorated at
Ballon, France, in the presence of
three French and two American
Generals, but the priest's only com-
ment was: "The real heroes are in
heaven; 'twas they who won the
war." From time to time friends
of the chaplain have received letters
telling of the many sights he had
seen and the horrors of war, and
how the people of the devastated
sections were suffering, but never a
word did he breathe of his own
heroic work with the boys at the
front. Father Baxter was a graduate
of the army school of chaplains
trained at Camp Zachary Taylor
and went overseas last July with
the Thirty-seventh Ohio Regiment.

Rev. Father Baxter came to this
city in 1911, being appointed as
one of the assistants at the Domini-
can church, becoming Spiritual Di-
rector of the Young Ladies' Society
and director of the training and
supervision of the altar boys. After
Very Rev. Father Crowley's term
had expired as prior in 1917 Father
Baxter was temporary prior for sev-
eral months. He has served as
chaplain of the Knights of Colum-
bus and was an ardent supporter of
Irish and Irish-American move-
ments, being an active worker for
the affairs given by the Ancient Or-

CLOSING OF MISSION.

Tomorrow night the well attended
and successful two weeks' mission
conducted by the Passionist Fathers
Krupp and Aull at St. Patrick's
church will come to a solemn close.
The services the past week were for
the men, who thronged the church
both morning and evening. Very
Rev. James P. Cronin, V. G., the
pastor, has every reason to be
pleased with the results of this mis-
sion, said to be one of the best ever
held in Louisville.

MOVED TO LARGER QUARTERS.

B. Morgan, practical hatter, 528
West Walnut street, is now in
a position to take care of the trade
in a much better way. He has
had many years of experience in the
renovating of hats and any work
placed in his hands will be taken
care of to the best advantage. His
prices are very reasonable.



Come on! Now for a real tobacco treat! Hit
up your old pipe or take a man's size chew and
see how this waxy, mellow, old twist warms
the cockles of your heart. The smell of it
alone will take you right back for more. Ask
for War Hawk! At all live merchants!

Guaranteed by

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LOUISVILLE KY.

der of Hibernians. It is not
definitely known when Father Bax-
ter will return to this country, as
he writes that many of the chap-
lains will be the last to come be-
cause of the shortage of priests over
there.

MACKIN COUNCIL.

Mackin Council, Y. M. I., had a
rousing meeting Monday night,
when there were a number of forcible
addresses and a general discus-
sion of the proposed amalgamation
with the Knights of Columbus for
the erection of a \$500,000 building
that will become a Catholic com-
munity center for a large number
of societies. Much interest was
manifested, but many members,
owing to lack of time, could not
be heard, therefore further discus-
sion of the project was deferred for
two weeks.

LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of St.
Anthony's Hospital have made an
early and energetic start for their
annual charity entertainment, to
be given at Phoenix Hill Hall on
May 6 and 7, afternoon and even-
ing. These good ladies are working
and planning to make this year's
affair eclipse all former ones. The

prices will be of a high class, as
will also the numerous features
that will be offered.

"PILATE'S DAUGHTER."

The Alumnae of Holy Rosary
Academy will present "Pilate's
Daughter" at the academy audi-
torium, Fourth and Park avenues,
for three performances, beginning Fri-
day evening, April 11, the following
two to be given on April 13 and
15. Tickets may be secured at the
Rogers Church Goods Company and
the Pike-Hickey Church Goods
Store.

NOONDAY LENTEN SERVICE.

Until the end of Lent a ten-
minute service will be held promptly
each week day at 12:15 o'clock
noon at St. Michael's church, Brook
street, near Market, by the pastor,
the Rev. A. Reinhart. The increase
in interest and attendance at these
services has been very gratifying.

BIRTHDAY OF CARDINAL.

Cardinal Bourne, the great Arch-
bishop of Westminster, last Satur-
day celebrated his fifty-eighth birth-
day anniversary. The Cardinal was
born at Chatham, England, and is
one of the ablest churchmen that
country has produced.

Boys' Norfolk Suits For Spring \$8.50 to \$35

New Hats, Shirts, Hose and Shoes For Boys

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FATHER TROST PASSES.

Wednesday telegrams brought the sad news of the death at Buffalo, N. Y., of Rev. Father Vincent Trost, some years ago stationed at St. Boniface church and was recognized as one of the ablest missionary priests of the Franciscan order. Father Trost was fifty-six years old and his death came after a brief illness of pneumonia. For the past several years he had been stationed in Cincinnati, where he will be buried.



NEW U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL.
A. Mitchell Palmer, nominated by President Wilson to be Attorney General. Insert shows Capt. Augustin Lahouille, French, "Ace," recently arrived here.

CONVALESCENT.

Thomas Morgan, for many years a prominent figure in Irish Catholic circles in Louisville, is convalescent at his home on East Oak street, after an illness of grip that for a week occasioned his family much uneasiness. Since the declaration of war Mr. Morgan has been employed at the Government Depot in Jeffersonville, where he has given good service. His legion of friends and acquaintances will be glad to learn that his speedy recovery is predicted by the attending physician.

FUNERAL THIS MORNING.

Mrs. Mary Cavanaugh, aged eighty-three years, widow of John Cavanaugh, died Wednesday evening at her home, 2515 West Market street. Mrs. Cavanaugh had been a resident of this city the greater part of her life and was a member of St. Charles church, from where her funeral takes place this morning. Surviving her are two daughters, Anne and Josephine Cavanaugh, and two sons, John and Joseph Cavanaugh.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

James G. Caldwell, former member of the Board of Works, opened the hall in the local campaign this week, announcing for the Democratic nomination for County Commissioner. Squire Joseph Muenninghoff is also being mentioned for the same honor because of his remarkable race in the primary in 1917, and there is quite a boom on for Dr. H. E. Mechling, the well known athlete and referee. "Doc" is back in our midst after a year's stay at Washington, where he served as a dollar a year man as head of the Reclamation Department for soldiers' uniforms, and has many flattering testimonials from the War Department and officials for his splendid services in that department. This promises to be a Democratic year in local politics as the voters are more than anxious for a change. A strong ticket selected in a primary free from dictation will win easily in November.

DEATH A SHOCK.

Patrick Welsh, sixty-two years old and a respected resident of the West End, died suddenly on Thursday night of last week at his home, 447 North Twenty-eighth street. During the day he was in apparently good health, and early in the evening he took a short walk, returning with a newspaper. Lying in a bed he was reading the paper, but a few minutes later he laid the paper down and breathed his last. Members of the family were unable to attribute the cause of death, but Coroner Carter found that he had died of apoplexy. The news spread rapidly and everywhere was relieved with expressions of sorrow. Besides his wife five daughters survive him. The funeral attended his popularity, the solemn services being attended by friends and acquaintances from all parts of the city.

CANDY THAT SUITS.

Victorious veterans of the American army returning to their homes from Europe via New York express their appreciation in warm terms of the service rendered by the different war relief organizations. One of the items some of the men mention particularly is the hard candy supplied by the Knights of Columbus. After Dr. E. W. Buckley, of St. Paul, national physician of the Knights of Columbus, had made a survey of war relief conditions in France, he returned and prescribed that the Knights send over tons of hard candy for the boys. Shortage of sugar in Europe added to the attractiveness of the hard candy has a sweetest by supplying the boys with carbohydrates for their health upkeep. The Knights, following Dr. Buckley's advice, have sent tons of hard candy abroad at a cost of many thousands of dollars. They have found the candy immensely popular with the troops.

APPEARS IN DUBLIN.

John McGarry, a Sinn Féin member who escaped from Lincoln prison with Prof. Edward De Valera, and who is a member of the Dublin Corporation, appeared at a meeting of that body Wednesday. Dublin is perfectly quiet, and the people generally welcome the absence of the disturbances which it had been feared would take place.



TRYING TO BE FAIR AND REASONABLE.

LIGHT ON STREET CAR SITUATION.

Washington Authorities Believe in a Proper Return On Investment.

In a recent communication received from the United States Department of Labor at Washington comment is made upon the situation regarding increased wages of street railway employees. The communication states that the department realizes that the National War Labor Board increased the wages of street railway employees to a point considerably in excess of the scale generally paid before the war. The communication also states that the increases in wages, together with the increased cost of coal and other commodities, have made the street railway situation very acute and that although the Federal authorities have recommended that increased fares be given, this recommendation has up to the present time, in many cities, not had any important results. The department at Washington realizes and has suggested that this situation should be brought to a more satisfactory basis and that unless something is done to bring about this result street railways must either be acquired and operated by the public or that under private ownership and public supervision the cost of service, including reasonable wages and a proper return on the investment, must be met in some definite way.

The National War Labor Board therefore sees the situation clearly, either that there should be municipal ownership, in which event the city would either have to pay for the properties their fair value and operate them for the benefit of the community, with perhaps a deficit to be paid by the taxpayers, or the other and more practical suggestion is that under private ownership, with some public supervision, the cost of service, including reasonable wages and a proper return on the investment, must be met in some definite way. This means that if the wages are to be reasonable and a proper return on the investment is to be provided for that sufficient revenue must be received either from the traveling public or from the municipal government.

It is needless to say that the community would look with disfavor upon having to meet any deficit to be made good by the city, and in addition to this it would place heavier taxes upon all classes of property owners, whether they be large or small owners of real estate.

The department puts the matter so forcibly that it is well for the community at large and especially citizens in every way of life to face the situation. Which shall it be? Shall the city of Louisville stand for a deficit to be paid out of the city treasury or shall some arrangement be made by which a return can be granted to the Street Railway Company so that reasonable wages can be paid and as the Washington authorities recognize a proper return upon the investment provided for?—Adv.

JUST FOR TODAY.

Lord, for tomorrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Keep me, my Lord, from stain of sin
Just for today.
Let me both diligently work,
And duly pray;
Let me be slow to do my will,
Prompt to obey;
Help me to mortify my flesh
Just for today.
Let me no wrong or idle word
Unhappily say;
Set Thou a seal upon my lips
Just for today.
Let me in season, Lord, be grave,
In season gay;
Let me be faithful to thy Grace
Just for today.
And if today my earthly life
Should ebb away,
Give me thy sacraments divine,
Sweet Lord, today.
In Purgatory cleansing fires
Brief be my stay;
Oh, bid me die, if I may,
Go home today.
So, for tomorrow and its needs
I do not pray,
But keep me, guide me, love me,
Lord,
Just for today.
—Cardinal Newman.

IRELAND'S MANDATORY.

Charles Grasty, correspondent of the New York Times, cables from Paris that Irish independence under an American mandatory has been mentioned in British councils, and at least one English statesman is a serious advocate of that settlement of what has been heretofore an insoluble problem. There no longer exists the old fear of German plotting in Ireland and in any event American supervision would safeguard that point. While this suggestion is novel, and in a sense startling, it illustrates the prevailing breadth of discussion in re-making the world map. The British are especially open-minded in this regard, many English statesmen maintaining that the British Empire is a state of mind rather than an aggregation of territory. Their dominion and dependencies are but loosely bound together, and the real cohesive power is tradition, language and supremacy.

This gives our neighbor, the Louisville Times, a spasm, in which it says: "It's Ireland that is now the mandatory for the United States."

ALUMNAE FEDERATION.

It has been decided to have the third biennial convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae at St. Louis from May 30 to June 4. The Hotel Statler will be headquarters. This meeting was postponed from last October. Arrangements for the accommodations and entertainments of the visitors are in the hands of Miss Stella R. Gillick, Governor of Missouri State Chapter, and Miss Pauline Holsinger, Trustee of the Alumnae Federation. Miss Clara I. Cogan, M. A., is President.

THE CHURCH.

Stands as Bitter Foe to Socialism and Bolsheviki Movement.

Socialism a Menace to Religious Education, Justice and Morality.

Christian Democracy Styled by Popes as Catholic Church Effort.

NOT CONFUSED WITH POLITICS.

"Christian Democracy" is a term employed in two important Papal documents to designate the Catholic social movement. It is made to alternate with another current expression, "Christian Popular Action." The former title, adopted by Catholics in various countries, was attacked by "many excellent men" who considered it ambiguous and open to misconception. The chief danger apparently lay in confounding it with political agitation. In his encyclical now known under the name of "Christian Democracy," Pope Leo XIII. sought to dispel these fears and allay the dimensions caused by the word. He himself did not hesitate to adopt it after giving its orthodox explanation. Later we find it recurring again in the famous encyclical of Pope Pius X. on "Christian Popular Action."

One of the main questions necessarily touched upon in this connection is the relation of Christian democracy or Catholic social action to the political movement of any country. The accusation that the church is seeking for political power was never perhaps more seriously and persistently made than at the present hour. It will be well therefore to quote at some length the answers of Pope Leo XIII. and his successor, Pope Pius X., upon this question. They afford us the final and authentic documentary evidence to show that Christian democracy, or Catholic popular action, can in no wise be identified with politics and may never even be perverted to serve political ends.

It would be a crime, says Pope Leo XIII., to distort this name of Christian democracy to politics, for although democracy, both in its philosophical and philosophical significations, implies popular government, yet in its present application it is so to be employed that, removing from it all political significance, it is to mean nothing else than a benevolent and Christian movement in behalf of the people. For the laws of nature and of the gospel, which by right are superior to all human contingencies, are necessarily independent of all modifications of civil government, while at the same time they are in concord with every thing that is not repugnant to morality and justice. They are therefore and they must remain absolutely free from all political parties, and have nothing to do with the various changes of administration which may occur in a nation; so that Catholics may and ought to be citizens according to the constitution of any State, guided as they are by those laws which command them to love God above all things, and their neighbor as themselves.—Encyclical on Christian Democracy.

Such we are told has always been the discipline of the church. To the same effect Pope Pius X. wrote in his Motu Proprio on "Christian Popular Action," dealing with the same subject: Christian democracy ought never to mix in politics, and ought never to be made use of for party purposes, or political objects; that is not its province; but it should be a beneficent activity in favor of the people, founded on the natural laws, and the precepts of the gospel.

Since this, as we have seen, is a vital question and a point upon which we are constantly attacked at the present day, it will not be superfluous to quote another document which has the sanction and expressness of the doctrine of the Holy See. We refer to the instruction of the Sacred Congregation of Ecclesiastical Affairs on "Christian Popular Action or Christian Democratic Action in Italy." It bears the signature of Cardinal Rampolla. We read: Christian democratic institutions, whatever be their character, should be looked upon as manifestations of Christian popular action, based on the natural law and on the precepts of the gospel. They must therefore be regarded as means for the attainment of political ends, or for changing any form of government.

WILL DEVELOP MANY.

An illicit distillery has been found in the Black Belt farm in Lowndes county, Ala., of which Perley A. Baker, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, is manager. Time will develop many like hypocrites in the prohibition forces.

SENSE OF HUMOR.

It is said of the Archbishop-designate of St. Paul, Bishop Martin Dowling, that he is gifted with "a bubbling sense of humor which enables him to see the funny side of even serious things, and thereby restore the proportions that make for sanity."

KILLS EARTH WORMS.

Earth worms in flower pots can be destroyed by mixing a little pulverized tobacco with the earth in each pot.

Shoes For The Kiddies

For First Communion, Confirmation and Easter.



Each year we carefully plan our stock to meet children's requirements for these events. This year you will find scores of rightly designed shoes which excel in quality of material and shoemaking.

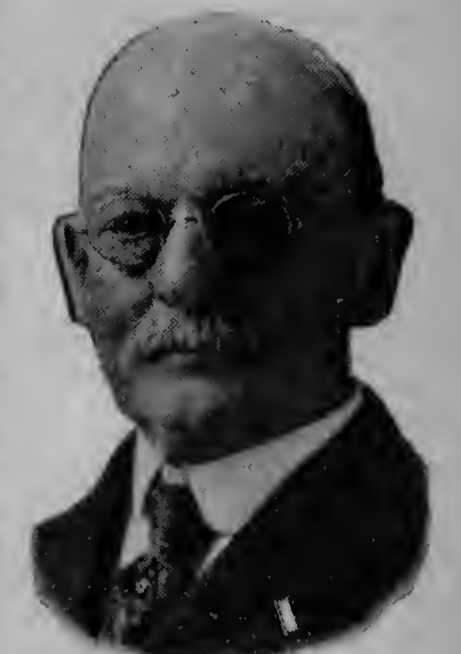
The values are two-fold—lasting wear and freedom from foot torture.

White
Kid
Canvas
Buckskin

High and Low Models
Priced \$3 to \$6

Boston Shoefs
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411-419 FIFTH AVENUE

James G. Caldwell
For County Commissioner.



At the solicitation of many friends, both in the city and county, I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner of Jefferson county, at the November election, 1919, subject to the action of the primary of the Democratic party.

I am qualified for the duties of Commissioner, having been a member of the Board of Public Works of the city of Louisville for six years, three years of which time I was Chairman. I was for several years active director of the Louisville and Shepherdsville turnpike road (Preston-street road).

I have also been engaged as a farmer near Louisville for many years. I know the needs of the county. I believe in good roads. If elected I will devote all my time to the county's business and do all in my power to assure the county of Jefferson an honest and economical administration.

James G. Caldwell

Prof. De Valera's arrival. A Dublin dispatch received on Tuesday stated that there was some military activity in the city and that armored cars had been landed from British steamers.

LEXINGTON MISSION.

Rev. Father R. P. Cahill and Rev. John J. Maher, Dominican missionary priests, will open a mission at St. Peter's church in Lexington tomorrow morning. Father Maher was here last fall with Very Rev. M. J. Ripple, P. G., conducting a mission at St. Louis Bertrand's, and is a resident of New York City. Father Cahill is connected with the local Dominican missionary band and recently celebrated his silver jubilee in the priesthood.



VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESSES.
Viscount Chindra, the Japanese representative to the Peace Conference in Paris.

J. BACON & SONS

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Pre-Easter Silk Sale

Offers Wonderful Values
At Moderate Prices.

Crepé De Chine; in a superior quality and weight; it is 40 inches wide and shown in a good line of colors; per yard.....\$2.50
Georgette Crepe; both light and dark shades, in all the new, desirable colorings; 40 inches wide and priced at, per yard.....\$2.25
Satin Charmeuse; a lovely soft material, having a high sheen; 40 inches wide and to be had in good colorings; per yard.....\$2.50
Satin Messaline; shown in a good quality and good colorings; a regular \$2.00 quality specially priced at, per yard.....\$1.70
Crepé De Chine; a fine quality in good colorings; it is 40 inches wide and specially priced at, per yard.....\$1.70
Wash Satin; a material used for underwear and one that will launder nicely; 36 inches wide; per yard.....\$1.80
Silk Poplin; a heavy grade, 36 inches wide and to be had in a good line of colors, including ivory and black; special nt, per yard.....\$1.25
White Habutai Silk; a good, washable silk suitable for waists or men's shirts; it is 36 inches wide and priced at, per yard.....\$1.39
All-Silk Pongee; a heavy fabric, especially used for suits, separate skirts and men's shirts; it is 36 inches wide and shown in white only; per yard.....\$2.50
Foulard Silks; a lovely soft fabric in good medium colorings and attractive designs; it is 36 inches wide and worth \$2.75; special at, per yard.....\$2.25
Foulard Silks; a fine quality, in navy blue grounds with white polka dots in different sizes; it is 40 inches wide and specially priced at, per yard.....\$2.50



These are the last photographs of the Kaiser. The photograph was made during his last visit to Spa, Belgium, where he abdicated and fled to Holland. He is shown at the extreme left talking to Von Hintze. Insert: Latest photograph of Von Hindenburg.

DANGER

The Propaganda for Federal Control of Public and Private Schools.

Adjournment of Congress Offers Only Respite From Threatened Measure.

Necessary to Watch the Propaganda and Keep Eye on State Legislatures.

BILLS HAVE BAD FEATURES.

The recent adjournment of the Sixty-fifth Congress has postponed but not removed the danger represented by the movement directed toward the establishment of Federal control of schools. We may well assume that the propaganda conducted by the promoters of this movement will not be influenced materially by the recess thus afforded. Their activity was illustrated anew by the introduction in Congress at a late date in the session of a new bill, making more stringent the original Smith bill favoring Federal control.

The notorious Hoke Smith bill, "a little brother," as Father P. L. Blakely, S. J., expresses himself in America. The name is Townner, which purports "to create a Department of Education." H. M. Townner hails from Iowa, but his bill is as vicious as that of Hoke Smith, of Georgia. In fact the numerous supporters of the Smith bill, viz., the National Education Association and the Bureau of Education, announced that the new bill contains certain amendments, which appeared necessary on account of bad features of the Smith bill, and that the enthusiastic patrons of the latter had agreed to adopt these Townner amendments.

The Townner bill seeks to establish Federal control of education, i. e., a Department of Education with a Secretary, equal in rank to the Secretaries of other Government departments. The Secretary is to have a salary of \$12,000 and a host of assistants. The bill appropriates \$100,000,000 annually, the first payment to be made at the end of the scholastic year 1920, to encourage the educational work in the single States, on condition that the States shall have enacted and enforced adequate compulsory school attendance laws and shall have made the basic language of instruction in the common school branches in all schools, public, private and parochial, the English language only. No part of this appropriation may be used in any way for a religious or privately endowed, owned or conducted school or college.

A circular of the National Education Association contains a hint that this bill leaves the administration and control of education in the States, but the bill demands in unmistakable terms that the Secretary of Education will devise an auditing system and that a Federal auditor will examine the accounts kept by the States. Courses of studies must be submitted to the high authority in Washington, and moneys will be controlled by the same high Secretary, to whom reports must be made in detail. If these provisions are carried out, what will remain for the States to do and what will be left of State control?

This paternalism is camouflaged by five lofty purposes, highly lauded by the N. E. A. The purposes are ostensibly to encourage the eradication of illiteracy, appropriation \$7,500,000; to encourage Americanization of foreigners, appropriation \$7,500,000; to encourage equalization of educational opportunities and teachers' salaries, appropriation \$50,000,000; to encourage physical and health education, appropriation \$20,000,000; and to provide for preparing and supplying better teachers, appropriation \$20,000,000.

Reference is made in the propaganda literature to other nations such as France, Italy and England, with the suggestion that America must imitate these nations. In England, however, the Fischer bill, which is praised as an advanced measure, has met with great opposition and was radically changed before its final adoption. France, with its brutal attacks on the



CHIEF OF THE OLD BLOCK.

Judge Kensaw Mountain Landis, his son, Capt. Reed Landis, and Mrs. K. M. Landis together for the first time in several years. Capt. Landis was with the American Aviation Service in France, and during his stay over there he downed twelve German fliers.

freedom of education in this regard, is not a fit model for America, nor is Italy. In fact the Smith-Townner bill out-Bismarck's Bismarck's attempt at controlling education in Prussia.

The propaganda conducted by the N. E. A. has assumed vast proportions. Mr. Crabtree, Secretary of the N. E. A., reports with great satisfaction that the National Education Association, the National Educational Association, gives his hearty endorsement. Further, L. V. Lamson, National Organizer, American Federation of Teachers, approves of "the Smith bill" as amended by Rep. Townner. The American Federation of Labor has been marched out repeatedly in favor of Federal centralization of education. The latest endorsement has been given the movement by Henry Sterling, legislative representative of the Federation. A School Life—a Government publication, dedicated as it seems to the project of federalized control of education—boasts of other endorsements. But we have reason to doubt the accuracy of at least some of them. Mr. Crabtree states for instance that every day he receives resolutions and letters from Michigan, but does not say whether they are all in favor of or opposed to a Federal monopoly of schools, while as a matter of fact at least two magazines published in Michigan, American Schoolmaster and Moderator Topics, express their doubts and great apprehension concerning the entire proposition.

How insistent the propaganda is may be seen from the policy advocated by the N. E. A. that each State adopt a programme along the lines of that of the Federal Government and press all the "force" that can be put behind it upon the legislature. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to associate with this policy the belief that the bigotry evidenced in Michigan and Nebraska are in line with this Federal plan.

Results of such pressure were probably the memorial sent by the Oregon Legislature to Senator Chamberlain; also the action in Iowa where the House endorsed the Smith bill while the Senate rejected it. All this indicates a spirit of propaganda similar to that resorted to in securing the adoption of the prohibition amendment. It is repugnant to the policy of the legislature the vote in favor of prohibition was directly against the desire and will of their constituents.

It is imperative that the freedom of education, endangered by these attempts at Federal control, be safeguarded. It will therefore be necessary to watch the propaganda and to keep a vigilant eye on the State Legislatures, a number of which may declare for Federal control of the entire school system of the country. Legislators should be advised of the sentiments of their constituents in this vital question.

C. B. of C. V.
MAKING SILVER BRIGHT.
A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

THE PENAL DAYS.

Oh! weep those days, the penal days,
When Ireland hopelessly complained;
Oh! weep those days, the penal days,
When godless persecution reigned;
When, year by year,
For serf and peer,
Fresh cruelties were made by law,
And filled with hate,
Our Senate sate
To weld anew each tetter's flaw.
Oh! weep those days, those penal days—
Their memory still on Ireland weighs.

They bribed the flock, they bribed the son
To sell the priest and rob the squire;
Their dogs were taught milke to run
Upon the scent of wolf and friar.
Among the poor,
Or on the moor,
Were hid the pious and the true;
While traitor knave,
And rascall slave,
Had riches, rank and retinue;
And, exiled in those penal days,
Our banners over Europe blaze.

A stranger held the land and tower
Of many a noble fugitive;
No Popish lord had lordly power,
The peasant scarce had leave to live.
Above his head
A ruined shed,
No tenure but a tyrant's will;
Forbidden to plead,
Forbidden to read,
Disarm'd, disfranchis'd, imbecile—
What wonder if our step betrays
The freedman, born in penal days.

They're gone, they're gone, those penal days!
All creeds are equal in our Isle;
Then grant, O Lord, thy plenteous grace
Our ancient feuds to reconcile.
Let all atone
For blood and groan,
For dark revenge and open wrong.
Let all unite
For Ireland's right,
And drown our griefs in Freedom's song.
Thill time shall veil in twilight's haze
The memory of those penal days.
—Thomas Davis.

SINN FEIN RAID.

The Associated Press reports from Dublin that the biggest raid by Sinn Feiners to obtain arms which has as yet been recorded took place on Thursday morning at the alderman near Santry, six miles from the Irish capital, when Sinn Feiners numbering nearly forty overpowered the soldiers on guard and seized eighty service rifles. There were only three sentries on duty and eight more soldiers were resting in a guardhouse. They were bound and gagged and were tied to beams in the hut. The military motor cars at the alderman were disabled to prevent pursuit and the raiders made their escape.

FOCH'S CATHOLIC FAITH.

Marshal Foch was reminded that March 21 was the anniversary of the beginning of the great German offensive toward Amiens and was asked by Jules Sauerwein, of the Matin, to explain by what methods the Marshals had turned the offensive into a German defeat. The allied Catholic Generalissimo replied:

"You ask me to tell you much in a few words. Victories are won by science, that is true, but also by faith. When one has faith one does not retire; one stops the enemy where one finds him. You tell me that I gave victory to France. It was our admirable soldiers who gave it. I have but one merit, that of never despairing."

The writer asked the Marshal if his strategic science was a doctrine that could be taught, or if it was rather not that faculty "to divine and improvise—called genius." "Strategic science," said Marshal Foch, "can be acquired, but it is not a group of formulas or a set of principles. It is a knowledge which the chief must make part of himself so that it will guide all his decisions. This mental discipline can be gained by a study of history and by a study of concrete examples. It must leave the mind of the commander so open that he acts on accurate information and not on preconceived ideas and hypotheses. But the most brilliant qualities of intelligence are nothing without the will to victory. The battle won is the battle in which one refuses to admit one's self beaten, because the army is to the chief what the sword is to the soldier. Its value lies in the hand that wields it."

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Spring styles in Wool Batiste.

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All the new models and styles known in

Artistic Spring Millinery

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In an endless variety and offered at popular prices.

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More than 30,000 Bank Accounts, representing 100,000 people with a total deposit of more than \$8,000,000, is the monument of confidence built by the people of Louisville at this safe, conservative sixty-five-year-old bank.

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MADE IN LOUISVILLE.

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SOAP

IS EXTRA GOOD.

BUY IT.

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BY MAGIC-KELLER SOAP WORKS

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MEN TRY US

TWO-PIECE SUITS.....\$1.25

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IT IS ALWAYS PURE.

H. McKenna, Distiller, Fairfield, Ky.



Mulloy's New Blend Coffee

2 1-2 Lbs. For 90c

A COFFEE THAT IS KNOWN FOR ITS FINE QUALITY.

JOHN M. MULLOY

Importer and Roaster of High Grade Coffee, Sold Direct to Consumer.

212 W. MARKET ST. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Return this advertisement with remittance and we will ship Coffee by Parcel Post, all charges prepaid.

Inter-Southern Life Insurance Co.

JAMES R. DUFFIN, President.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Why not take an agency for a conservatively managed, medium-sized, clean, progressive company, whose treatment of agents and policyholders and whose standing and courtesies with all of the American Life Insurance Companies give it a position of the very highest rank?

CAPITAL, RESERVE AND SURPLUS FOR PROTECTION OF POLICYHOLDERS MORE THAN \$4,500,000

Deposit with the State of Kentucky under the Compulsory Deposit Law more than \$4,600,000.
Excess deposit over all requirements \$1,000,000, or 20 per cent. more than the law requires.

For good, clean agency contracts with renewal commissions, so that you may build up a business of your own and have an independent permanent income, address the Home Office of the Company.

INTER-SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Last Dollar

That you spent for something you did not NEED would have started a SAVINGS ACCOUNT with this bank; to bear interest COMPOUNDED twice a year; There MAY COME a time when your "LAST DOLLAR" must be spent for something you DO NEED. The SAVING now of the dollars you are wasting might keep that "hard time" from ever coming.

Ky. Title Savings Bank and Trust Co.

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Open Daily Until 3 p. m. Saturdays Until 7 p. m.

HARVEY-JELICO COAL CO.

(INCORPORATED)

QUALITY - SERVICE

DISTRIBUTORS OF THE

High Grade Eastern Kentucky Lump Coal

\$6.65 PER TON.

Place your next order with us. Terms cash.

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Where the home is brightest;
Where the work is lightest;
Where the meal is cooked best;
Where the range stands the test
—That's where the "Quick Meal" comes in.



Where work is quickly done;
Where cooking seems real fun;
Where baking gives delight;
Where drudge is out of sight
—That's where the "Quick Meal" comes in.

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GEHER & SON, 215 W. MARKET ST.

Business Success Is Yours

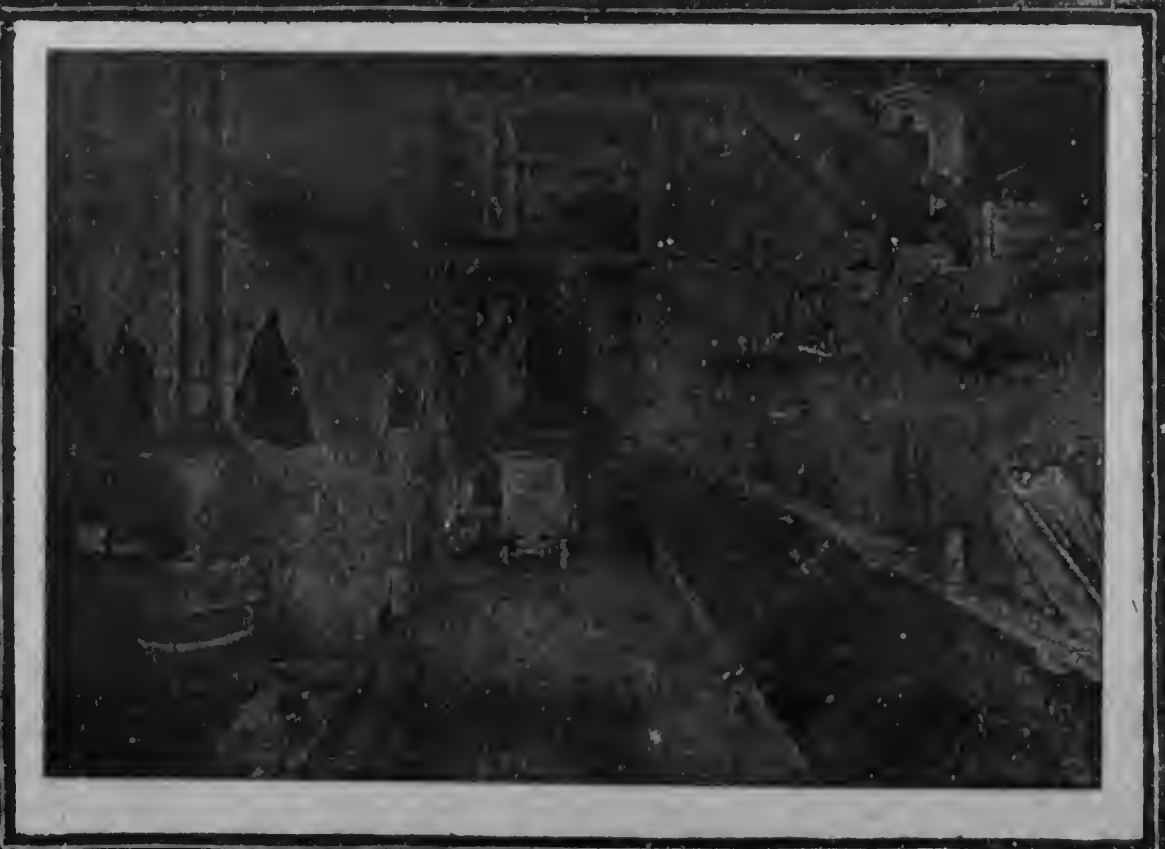
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If You were Guaranteed A 2 to 3% Monthly Dividend You'd Buy-Wouldn't You?



Back of the Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Company is the history of the Kentucky Mansfield Lead and Zinc Syndicate, whose officers and directors are largely the same gentlemen and that company, already in operation, paid a monthly dividend of 2 per cent in January and 3 per cent in February. The Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Company has been organized to do just what the other company is doing but on a larger scale.

Tremendous Profits In Lead and Zinc

There is a vast empire of lead and zinc wealth in the Ozark Mountains—so great that Missouri leads all other states! It has the largest lead and zinc district of the world. The holdings of the Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Company are at Mansfield, where the Mother Lode of this greatest of all districts comes nearest the surface.

Four Tracts Of Forty Acres Each

One of these 40-acre tracts is immediately between the mill of the Kentucky Mansfield Lead and Zinc Syndicate and the Red Bird Mill of W. E. Caldwell. Two test holes have already been drilled on this tract with excellent results and another is now being drilled. Work is to start on the sinking of our first shaft at once. The price should advance just as soon as the mineral is reached in this first shaft.

Louisville Mansfield Lead & Zinc Co., Inc.
409 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.

I am interested in your proposition and would be glad to make an investigation without obligation on my part.

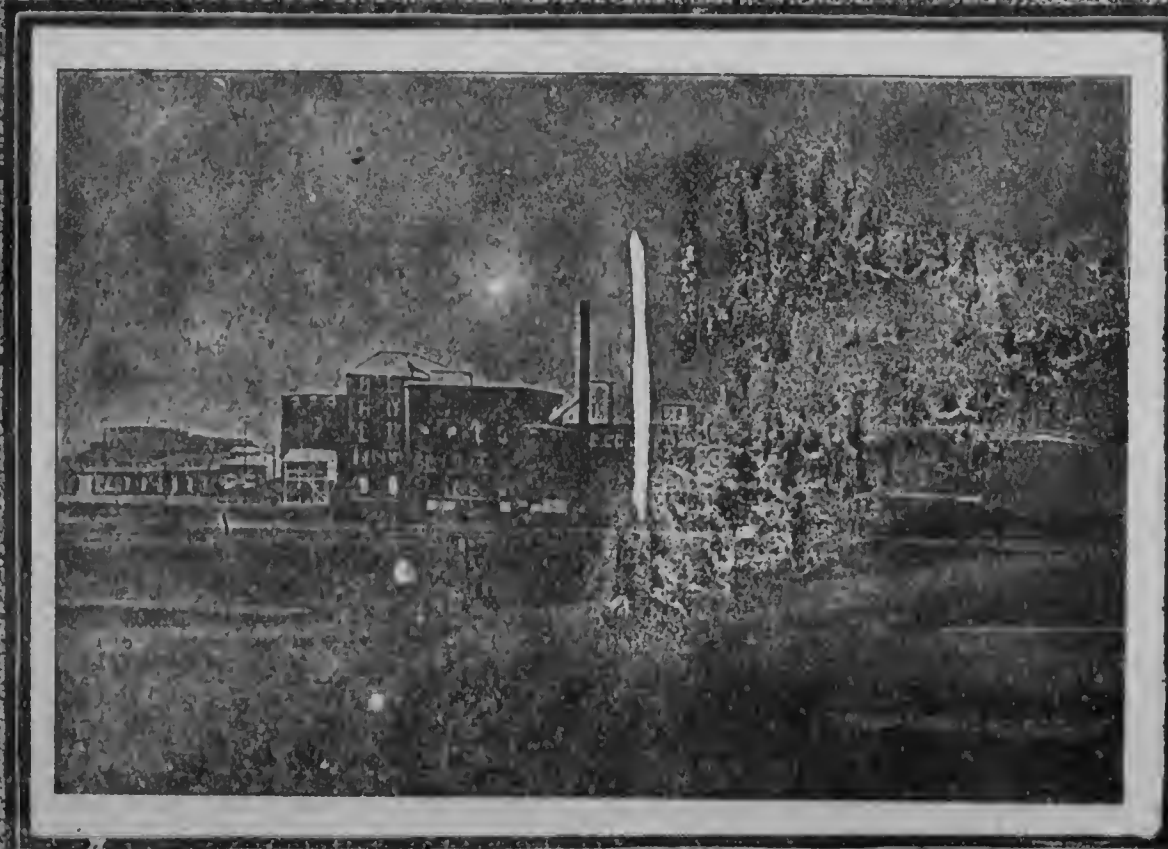
Kindly send me copies of your booklet and fullest information.

Name

Address

Shares Now Selling At One Dollar

Capital Stock \$500,000.00—Over \$200,000 Already Sold



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Louisville - Kentucky

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ONLY WAY TO LAND HIM SAFE.

HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

John Silk and Dave Reilly, of Division 4, are on the sick list. Division 3 will meet Friday evening and the Ladies' Auxiliary next Wednesday.

Members are requested to make their ticket returns to the division Secretaries promptly.

Two members are still talking about Father O'Connor's great St. Patrick's day address.

The parade and mass meeting at Indianapolis met all expectations, the festival being observed in splendid style.

Manager Walter Murphy, of the Hibernian ball team, is already claiming the pennant in the Twin City League.

The Hibernians of Rome, N. Y., had a most enjoyable celebration of St. Patrick's day in the Catholic Association building.

Bishop Drossaerts attended the St. Patrick's day mass of the Hibernians of San Antonio. They had a very imposing parade.

Rev. John F. DeGroote, pastor of St. Patrick's church, presided at the Hibernian St. Patrick's day celebration and banquet at South Bend, Ind.

The Hibernians of Clinton, Ind., were treated to a stirring address by J. P. O'Mahoney, editor of the Indiana Catholic, at their St. Patrick's day entertainment.

Hibernians fittingly celebrated St. Patrick's day at Fort Wayne and Lafayette. At Fort Wayne the Right Rev. Bishop Alerding was honor guest and delivered an inspiring address.

For seventy-five years the St. Patrick's day parade in New York City has been under the auspices of the Ancient Order. This year's was a grand success, over 40,000 men, many of them just back from the war, being in line.

Division 6 and the Ladies' Auxiliary of Ulta attended mass and holy communion in St. Patrick's church, 250 receiving, and with the entertainment and supper in the evening enjoyed the best celebration held for many years.

Shamrocks from Old Erin graced the table at the banquet of the Cincinnati Ladies' Auxiliary. Miss Stella Walblinger, of the Dublin Royal Academy of Music, and Miss Evelyn Collins, a talented young pianist of Cincinnati, played Irish melodies during the course.

MOST WONDERFUL PAGE.

Just before his departure for the Eternal City an interesting and illuminating interview was granted a press representative by Archbishop Cerretti, who spoke as follows of the position of the Catholic church in this country:

"The position of the Catholic church in this country in its relationship toward the Government is ideal. It is the same too in Australia. But it is hardly fair to make a contrast between conditions

prevailing in new countries like this and like Australia with the old countries of Europe, where the idea of a union between the Church and the State is as old as the Church and older than most of the existing States. The system was ingrained into them from the very beginning of things, long before the Christian era, among the Jews and among the pagans as well. The pagans made State religions, if such they can be called, out of their idolatries and superstitions. But the United States established a new order of things in the matter of self-government, and with that freedom of development it is only natural that your people should expand in mind as well as in wealth far more rapidly than those in countries where class distinctions prevail and where one class does the thinking for another class. When people think for themselves you can always depend upon the majority establishing a righteous system. The sense of fair play is inherent, and while there have been bigoted attacks on Catholicism, always based on the sophism that a Catholic could not owe spiritual allegiance to his church and be a patriotic American citizen, these have been continually growing shorter lived, and the tendency has always been to the establishment of the complete freedom of religion and conscience. This is a part of your system of government. I suppose the work of the Catholic soldiers in the war will end for all time the foolish statement that their religion was a bar to their discharge of the full duties of citizenship. The Catholic boys and their chaplains in the American armies in France, side by side with their non-Catholic brothers, have humed into the history of the world its most wonderful page. Over there in that turmoil of fire and blood no one was stopping to inquire as to another's religious beliefs. The only question was as to whether or not one was wounded or suffering or needing help, and the giving of help to the last extreme was never predicated on the religious beliefs of the helped or helper. Those boys were all Americans, fighting for American ideals, and their high idealism, their chivalry and their bravery have won the admiration of the world."

When asked the attitude of the church toward Socialism the distinguished prelate replied:

"The church must, in the very nature of things, bitterly oppose that form of so-called Socialism which has come to be known as 'Bolshevism' and which has anarchism as its chief doctrine. You know it is very hard to find two persons who will agree exactly on a definition of Socialism. There are many good Catholics who believe in Socialism, but their conception of Socialism is that it is a doctrine of brotherly love and co-ordinated effort for the establishing of even justice as between all men. With such a doctrine as that the church has no quarrel, but it has a most decisive quarrel with the Socialism which preaches that the possession of wealth is a justification for the murder of its possessor and the confiscation of his goods."

UTAH IN LINE.

The Utah Senate has passed the House bill making October 12, Columbus day, a legal holiday. A similar bill was defeated two years ago.

VERY BUSY

Knights of Columbus Great War Work Still a Huge Thing.

Must Spend Millions For Relief of Their Country's Fighting Men.

Close Tally Kept Upon Work of Every Man Organization Employed.

ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW.

Brewster had a hard job getting rid of his million-dollar windfall. He resorted to all manner of tricks—costly accidents with other people's property, gay and enormously expensive parties and an unconditional surrender to every hat check pirate he encountered. He struggled through his million well, but not very wisely.

The Knights of Columbus are undergoing the remarkable experience of having to spend at the rate of \$30,000,000 in a year. The money must be spent quickly, for the essence of their contract with the American people who have entrusted these millions to them is that the money will go for prompt relief to the soldiers and sailors of the republic now, when they most urgently need relief. They are succeeding in spending this large sum of money wisely, with what might be termed extreme care, with maximum results for men in the service. Because, from the first moment they realized into what an immense undertaking they had thrust themselves, the Knights adopted a rigid system of administration and operation, and adhered strictly to it in all the subsequent enlargements of their war work.

Through the extensive council organization and through the medium of a publication of national circulation the Knights of Columbus were able to prosecute quickly their first independent campaign for funds, which was successful far beyond their hopes. During the process of collecting the money they launched their work by forming a Committee of War Activities under the supervision of the Board of Directors, the committee being made up of members of this board. The Chairman of this Committee on War Activities is chief officer and director of all K. of C. war work. The home director, being Supreme Secretary of the Knights of Columbus, is thoroughly familiar with geographical organization in the United States, and therefore admirably suited for the task of exercising complete supervision of the K. of C. work in this country.

The home department of the K. of C. war work is operated according to the military departmental

system, each department, such as the Department of the Northeast, having its Director. He receives his appointment and authority direct from the Director of Home Activities in New Haven, Conn., headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, which is a corporation holding a charter under the laws of the State of Connecticut. Under the Departmental Director are sectional supervisors. Each supervisor has in his immediate personal care several camps. Each camp has a General Secretary, with full authority over the Secretaries employed in all buildings in the camp, and each building has a head Secretary who acts as a sort of foreman over the staff attached to the building.

By this system a close tally is kept on the work of every man employed by the organization, the head building Secretary being checked up by the camp General Secretary, just as he checks the Secretaries attached to his building. The General Secretaries are checked by the Supervisors, the Supervisors by the Departmental Directors, while each Departmental Director is held responsible by the Home Director for the efficiency of the work in his department. The Home Director answers for all domestic war work to his colleagues on the Committee on War Activities, who in turn report to the Board of Directors.

The Home Director is bureau for all funds expended for construction, equipment and maintenance of buildings in domestic camps and naval training stations, salaries of Secretaries and domestic supplies.

To the Home Director of Overseas Work, whose headquarters is in New York, falls the task of overcoming the nearly heart-breaking difficulties of buying and shipping abroad huge quantities of comfort commodities, providing means of motor transportation of these commodities once they arrive abroad and selecting the staffs of Secretaries who must handle the distribution among the soldiers and sailors overseas.

In the New York overseas office of the K. of C. there is a purchasing department, a shipping department and a personnel department. The personnel department must receive all applications for overseas service, check up on the applicants, report to the Military Intelligence Bureau of every O. K., obtain passports and supervise the clothing, equipment and transport of Secretaries.

Overseas the Knights of Columbus war work is divided into zones. Headquarters is at Paris, where two overseas commissioners, one skilled in handling men, the other in handling finances, have full charge. Lawrence O. Murray, former Comptroller of the Currency, and Edward L. Hearn, Past Supreme Knight of the K. of C., are the commissioners. They have France, Germany, England, Belgium and Italy divided into zones.

Over every zone there is a traveling Supervisor, responsible for the efficiency of the Secretaries employed at the camps in the zone. A purchasing department exists in Paris to supplement the main purchasing department in New York by buying comforts and other supplies for the soldiers when and where these can be obtained in Europe cheaper than they can be landed from America on the piers at the French seaboard.

There is also a Personnel Bureau in Paris, for on arrival in France war workers must have another O. K. by the military authorities, also an endorsement by the French civil authorities. The most remarkable feature about the entire K. of C. organization, both at home and abroad, is that the immensely complex work has been handled by a staff unusually small and at an overhead expense of substantially less than 2 per cent. of the moneys contributed by the public. The Knights have never lost sight of the fact that they were handling public money, for which they must at all times be ready to give an instant accounting.

The fact of their economical administration is amply proved by the generous programs they have been able to maintain in the matter of the giving of large quantities of free comforts to the men in the service. The K. of C. policy of "everything free" comprises all those little things, such as candy, chewing gum, soap and towels, stationery and tobacco, which a soldier's parents would certainly give him had they the opportunity to do so. The Knights have operated on the sound doctrine that a building containing free creature comforts for the soldier and sailor visitors is better than two buildings with superfluous breathing space and no free stuff.

The celebrated National College of St. Patrick, "Maynooth," was founded in 1795.



THE ENTIRE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Above is the entire Peace Commission which framed the constitution of the League of Nations. Seated, left to right, are: Delegates Chinda and Makino, Japan; Leon Bourgeois, France; Lord Robert Cecil, England; Signor Orlando, Italy; M. Kramer, Czechoslovakia; M. Venizelos, Greece. Standing, left to right: Delegates Pessoa, Brazil; Yoshida, Japan; Col. House, United States; Secretary of the Brazilian Legation; M. Dmowski, Poland; M. Vasinitch, Serbia; Secretary of the Belgian Legation; General Smuts, England; President Wilson; M. Diamadi, Rumania; M. Hymans, Belgium; Major Bonasall, United States; Wellington Koo, China; M. Reis, Portugal; M. Scialoja, Italy; M. Larnaudie, France.

FLAHERTY

Outlines Plans to Have Industry Stabilized Into the Ways of Peace.

Knights of Columbus Will Fight Bolshevism and Combat All Extremism.

Prepared to Anticipate Whatever Movements Bolshevists Would Launch.

STAND FOR A SQUARE DEAL.

James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, has returned to the East after an extended tour of various K. of C. State jurisdictions which took him as far south as the Mexican border and as far west as San Francisco. Commencing with Maryland and Virginia, he worked westward and southward through Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, up to Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Washington, California, and then back to Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and the East. The deepest impression received by Supreme Knight Flaherty on his tour is the fact that there is an entire unity of desire on the part of the people of the United States to have industry stabilized into the ways of peace.

"Anybody making an intelligent survey of the United States at the present time," he declared, "will find that the end of this war discloses conditions akin to the end of all wars—gratification in victory less accentuated than an eagerness to have things restored to a peace footing. The present time is no exception to the rule that an unrest follows in the wake of war, even of victorious war. Fortunately the good sense of the American people insures us against what might be truly termed the turbulent conditions prevailing abroad, even in the countries of our associates in the war. This makes it all the more necessary for us to be on our guard and so carefully and skillfully manoeuvre the nation from a war to a peace basis that we shall avoid all of the disturbances that could arise with even the slightest mismanagement."

"It is not true that there is a good opportunity for propagandists of extreme radicalism in this country at this time. Certainly we are confronted with some difficult problems and out of these opportunities will arise. The Knights of Columbus are for the spread of bolshevism

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Late News That Will Interest Members Here and Elsewhere.

The third degree was conferred on a very large class on Sunday at Cincinnati.

Fifty-two K. of C. chaplains and 817 secretaries are connected with the overseas service.

The Knights of Columbus have erected and opened 314 buildings here for the American forces.

The exemption of the third degree at Syracuse for a class of 150 brought delegations from all the surrounding councils.

The opening of K. of C. recreation centers at Antwerp and Rotterdam will bring the total placed abroad up to about 250.

Richard L. Conroy, of New York, is the fifth Secretary to die in the service abroad. He had been in France since August, 1918.

Little Rock Council will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary on April 27 with the initiation of a class fitting for such an occasion.

An initiation into the fourth degree will be held at Sioux Falls, S. D., on May 7, which is the date fixed for the dedication of the new Cathedral there.

Arrangements for a fourth degree exemption are being made at Lincoln, Neb., to take place on October 1, when 150 candidates are expected to receive the degree.

Bishop Chartrand, of Indianapolis, has issued a circular praising the K. of C. and wishing that every exemplary Catholic join the Knights, to enhance their power for good in the church and in society.

Terre Haute Council passed resolutions asking President Wilson to use his greatest influence at the peace conference that the people of Ireland may be permitted to determine the form of government under which they wish to live.

ENJOYED CONCERT.

A large and appreciative audience enjoyed the sacred concert Sunday night at the Knights of Columbus Hall, when the Louisville Jubilate Singers' Society made its first public appearance. The society was organized by John Hodapp, who is the director, and is composed of thirty of the most prominent singers in Louisville. Among those on the initial programme were Mrs. Alma Doerhoefer, Miss Florence Kipp, Mrs. Joseph F. Hubbuch, Mrs. Rose Erwine, Miss Marie Biehl, Miss Stella Whitener, Mrs. Dr. John P. Becker, Messrs. Joseph J. Mueller, Christ, Peter Schreck, Bader, John Hodapp, Joseph F. Hubbuch, Andrew Klemenz, John Richard and the Koch brothers. The next concert is certain to draw an immense attendance.

URGES MORE TAXES.

More clerks are needed in the office of the City Building Inspector, according to Secretary J. M. Vollmer, of the Builders' Exchange. At a meeting of the Exchange it was the opinion that the increase of building in Louisville would necessitate more clerks and their pay could be derived from the proposed license taxes to be levied upon building contractors and allied building interests. A well known building contractor on Tuesday said to the Kentucky Irish American that the outlook for building operations this season was rather gloomy. There are enough clerks for the business transacted, and additional taxes will cause less building work and additional hardship.